

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Ste. Genevieve Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number An area roughly bounded by Main Street and St. Mary's Road, Roberts Street, Seventh Street and Seraphin Street
[N/A] not for publication

city or town Ste. Genevieve [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Ste. Genevieve code 186 zip code 63670

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Claire F. Blackwell/ Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Ste. Genevieve Historic District
Name of Property

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 646 | 178 | buildings |
| 1 | 4 | sites |
| 8 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 655 | 182 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agriculture

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/organizational
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
(additional categories on continuation sheet)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

French Colonial
Federal
Greek Revival

(additional classifications on continuation sheet)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Logs
Weatherboard
roof Metal
other Brick
Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Ste. Genevieve Historic District
Name of Property

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☒ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
(see continuation sheet)
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ETHNIC HERITAGE: EUROPEAN
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK
ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC-NON-ABORIGINAL

Period of Significance

1790-1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Bonsack and Pearce

Legg, Jerome B.

Ste. Genevieve Historic District
Name of Property

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 250

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>759360</u> | <u>4208660</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>15</u> | <u>760180</u> | <u>4207310</u> |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 3 | <u>15</u> | <u>759980</u> | <u>4207080</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 4 | <u>15</u> | <u>760130</u> | <u>4206460</u> |

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Douglas C. McVarish/Principal Architectural Historian

organization John Milner Associates, Inc.

date October 2001

street & number 1216 Arch Street, Fifth Floor

telephone (215) 561-7637

city or town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania zip code 19107

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title [Nomination sponsor] City of Ste. Genevieve

street & number 165 South Fourth Street

telephone (573) 883-5400

city or town Ste. Genevieve

state Missouri zip code 63670

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 6, 7 Page 1

Current functions (cont.):

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/fire house
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/public works
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church school
FUNERARY/cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agriculture
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/communications facility
HEALTH CARE/clinic
HEALTH CARE/medical/business office
LANDSCAPE/plaza
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Architectural Classification (cont.):

Gothic
Italianate
Second Empire
Queen Anne
Romanesque
Colonial Revival
Tudor Revival
Prairie School
Bungalow/Craftsman
International Style

Materials (cont.):

foundation: Log
 Concrete

walls: Brick
 Limestone
 Aluminum
 Stucco

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 6 Page 2

Current functions (cont.):

walls (cont.):

Synthetics: Vinyl
Asbestos

roof:

Shake
Asphalt
Asbestos

HABS Documentation:

MO-1620, MO-1130, MO-1118, MO-1621, MO-1111, MO-1619, MO-31-10-A, MO-1838, MO-1174, MO-1616, MO-1128, MO-1108, MO-1123, MO-1116, MO-1119, MO-31-13, MO-1117, MO-1618, MO-1122, MO-31-2, MO-1120, MO-1105, MO-1284, MO-1114, MO-31-11, MO-1107, MO-1110, MO-1113, MO-1109, MO-1104, MO-1121, MO-31-10, MO-1282, MO-1283, MO-1285, MO-1280, MO-1281

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Summary: The Ste. Genevieve Historic District contains buildings, structures, and sites representative of the history of the city from its founding in its current location in 1790 to the mid-twentieth century. Included within the district are a total of 824 buildings (including outbuildings). Of these buildings, 646 or 78% contribute to the district's significance. The district comprises an entity that is significant under National Register of Historic Places criteria A, C, and D. Areas of significance of the district include architecture, archaeology, commerce, community planning and development, ethnic heritage-black, ethnic heritage-European, exploration and settlement, industry, and transportation.

The Ste. Genevieve Historic District nomination was prepared under the umbrella of the Historic Resources of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Multiple Property Documentation Form. This document defines 29 property types, all of which are represented within the historic district. These property types include French vertical log houses, Anglo-American timber-frame and horizontal log buildings, German brick and wood buildings, Anglo-American stone houses, Federal style houses, Greek Revival style houses, T-plan houses, Italianate style houses, Second Empire style houses, Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular houses, I-houses, gable front and wing plan houses, American foursquare houses, shotgun houses, a stack house, Twentieth century vernacular houses, Colonial Revival houses, Bungalow/Craftsman houses, Tudor revival houses, Cape Cod/Williamsburg houses, ranch and split level houses, commercial buildings, industrial and railroad buildings, governmental, civic and educational buildings, churches, bridges, a cemetery, and archeological sites.

The City of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River approximately 60 miles south of St. Louis. The historic district includes much of the older portions of the city. Two waterways traverse portions of the district from east to west. These waterways, both of which were critical to the initial settlement of Ste. Genevieve, are the North Gabouri Creek and the South Gabouri Creek. Neither is presently navigable. The elevation of the district varies. The lowest elevation occurs in those areas closest to the Mississippi River. The elevation rises away from the river in bluffs, and much of the district is located in these areas of higher elevation. The highest elevations in the district are approximately 400 feet above mean sea level.

The district includes all those contiguous areas of Ste. Genevieve with a generally high level of architectural integrity areas in which substantial development occurred by 1951. The northern edge of the district is defined on the east by North Main Street and on the north by Roberts Street. The district extends west to Biltmore Street at the north edge, Seventh Street in the central section, and Fourth Street in the southern section of the district. The southern portion of the district is generally defined by Seraphin Street and St. Mary's Road. The eastern edge of the district is largely defined by North Main Street, St. Mary's Road and Front Street. The boundary of the historic district is indicated on a *Ste. Genevieve, MO-IL* topographic map and a footprint map both appended to this nomination document.

Initial development of the central and southern portions of the district occurred in the late eighteenth century, and it is in these areas that the oldest standing buildings are located. These buildings, many of which are French vernacular residences, constructed of vertical logs, are listed as contributing resources in a National Historic Landmark nomination now in preparation. In addition to its nationally known French vertical log buildings, Ste. Genevieve also boasts contemporary buildings representative of other ethnic traditions. Among these are vernacular, heavy timber frame and stone buildings representative of Anglo-American traditions, early brick buildings from the German tradition,

Early pivotal buildings in the district are included as contributing resources in the National Historic Landmark. District buildings that contribute to the significance of the Landmark include: the Etienne Joseph Govreau House, 415 LaHaye Street; Charles LaHaye House, 704 LaPorte Street; Joseph Govreau House, 451 LeCompte Street; Jacques Jean René Guibourd House, 1 North Fourth Street (individually listed in the National Register); Jean Marie Pepin dit Lachance House, 699 North Fourth Street; Michael Placet House, 246 North Main Street; Louis Carron House, 483 Roberts Street; Joseph Carron House, 499 Roberts Street; Nicolas Janis House, 241 St. Mary's Road; Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais House, 327 St. Mary's Road; LaSource- Durand House, 347 St. Mary's Road; Jean Baptiste Bequet House, 351 St. Mary's Road; Jean Baptiste Vallé II House, 389 St. Mary's Road; Joseph Seraphin House, 74 Seraphin Street; Moses Austin Outbuilding, 68 South Gabouri Street; Outbuilding of the Former Moses Austin House, 72 South Gabouri Street; Francois Vallé House or Outbuilding, 167 South Gabouri Street; Vital St. Gemme Beauvais House, 20 South Main Street; Jean Baptiste Vallé House, 99 South Main Street;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

René LeMeilleur House, 101 South Main Street; Louis Bolduc House, 125 South Main Street; Auguste Aubuchon House, 467 Washington Street; Jean Birke Slave Cabin, 151 Ziegler Street; Hubardeau Icehouse, rear of 371 Jefferson Street; Louis Delcommune House, 199 LaHaye Street; Marie Hubardeau LaPorte House, 248 Market Street; Jean Baptiste Bossier Warehouse, 200 Merchant Street; Dufour-Rozier Building, 201 Merchant Street; Theophilus Dufour House, 220 Merchant Street; Abraham Newfield House, 223 Merchant Street; Jean Baptiste Hubardeau House, 102 North Fourth Street; Jean Birke Stone House, 398 North Third Street; Gemien Beauvais House, 124 South Main Street; Antoine O'Neill House, 150 South Main Street; John McArthur House, 198 South Main Street; Aaron Elliott House, 207 South Main Street; Henry Keil Stone House, 198 South Second Street; John Price House, 90 South Third Street; Thomure Icehouse, rear of 181 South Third Street; Francois Morel Aubuchon House, 53 Washington Street; Jacob Philipson House, 198 Merchant Street; The Academy, 201 North Fifth Street; John Donahue House, 150 South Third Street; John Donahue House, 150 South Third Street; Joseph Amoureux House, 102 South Main Street; and Martin Intruss House, 52 North Third Street. Later pivotal buildings in the district include the county complex on South Third Street, the Church of Ste. Genevieve on Duborg Place, the Ste. Genevieve Brewery and Valentine Rottler House on North Third Street, the Judge Peter Heeck House on South Fourth Street, and the former Ste. Genevieve High School on North Fifth Street.

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, development moved outward from the rectilinear grid of downtown into a more irregular street pattern west, north, and south of downtown. These outlying, primarily residential portions of the district illustrate the late nineteenth and twentieth century architectural vocabulary of the town and include many examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, American foursquare house, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Cape Cod/Williamsburg dwellings, some of which may be either built from pattern book designs or are products of mail-order catalogs. In addition, varieties of vernacular house forms are also present within the district.

The placement of buildings on their lots varies within the district. In the downtown area, primarily along Main Street, Third Street, Merchant Street, and Market Street, many buildings form a consistent street wall with their facades adjoining the sidewalk. Scattered buildings within the downtown area are set back from the sidewalk with small front yards. Among these are former houses converted to commercial use, such as the Joseph Bogy House at 163 Merchant Street and the present Ste. Genevieve Winery at 235 Merchant Street. In the portions of the district surrounding the downtown, building density decreases. Most houses are set back from the sidewalk or road side with moderate to large front yards and large backyards, as well. In some cases, such as on LaPorte Street, individual property extend back to the adjoining street, and garages are generally placed so that access is from this adjoining street. Within neighborhoods, building setback is generally consistent and several streets have closely spaced houses lining both sides of the thoroughfare.

There are a total of 837 buildings, structures and sites in the district. Of these, 655 or 78 percent, contribute to its significance. Of the contributing buildings, 334 are houses. Many of these residences and some commercial or industrial buildings have contributing outbuildings. Most are garages, but summer kitchens and smokehouses are also present. A total of 227 outbuildings contribute to the significance of the district. The district also includes 71 contributing commercial buildings, five contributing industrial or railroad buildings, six contributing governmental or public buildings, three contributing churches and one related building, and four contributing schools. The district also includes three vehicular bridges and one railroad bridge. All of these bridges contribute to the significance of the district. One site, the Memorial Cemetery, is also included within the district. Although few areas have been tested for archeological deposits, it is anticipated that, due to the low-level of disturbance in many areas, archeological deposits from the early period of the community's history may remain.

The district retains a high level of integrity. Although modern construction has occurred within the district, this construction is generally scattered, and pre-1951 buildings still predominate. Most noncontributing buildings are either ranch houses and mobile homes scattered throughout the residential portions of the district or modern buildings scattered throughout the downtown commercial district. A majority of district buildings have undergone alterations. The most common alterations have included sheathing in modern siding materials, such as cement-asbestos shingles, aluminum or vinyl siding, and replacement of windows. Less common alterations include enclosure of porches and construction of additions. Limited restoration and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

rehabilitation activity has been occurring in the district. Recently restored or rehabilitated buildings have included the Vital St. Gemme Beauvais House on South Main Street and the Leavenworth House on North Second Street. Restoration or rehabilitation is presently underway at the Nicolas Janis House on St. Mary's Road, and the two twin Italianate houses at 152 and 176 North Second Street,

The district is differentiated from its surroundings by the preponderance of pre-1952 buildings with low to moderate levels of alterations. Areas excluded, such as Biltmore and North Sixth Street, have a higher percentage of significantly altered buildings or a lower percentage of pre-1952 buildings. Areas not included in the district may have individually significant buildings (for example, the Jokerst House on North Fourth Street), buildings that may be individually eligible for the National Register under contexts developed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Individual Descriptions

See footprint map for property locations.

[C] contributing building [NC] noncontributing buildings [CS] contributing structure

[CSI] contributing site [NC SI] noncontributing site

When multiple contributing or noncontributing buildings are located on a single property (e.g. #78), this is indicated by the number of buildings followed by C or NC [e.g. 13-NC],

The following are all the buildings and structures located within the designated boundaries of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District. The UMC architectural survey listed at the end of each entry refers to the architectural survey of Ste. Genevieve undertaken in the 1980s by University of Missouri students under the supervision of Professor Osmund Overby.

The first name listed for each property is the generally accepted historic name. When the property is also known by another name, this name is indicated as "local name." Little additional research was conducted to determine historic names beyond those listed in the UMC architectural survey. Each contributing property is identified as to property type. These property types are defined in the Historic Resources of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Construction dates generally are those indicated in the University of Missouri survey. These construction dates were derived from limited map research using Sanborn maps, deed research, building fabric analysis, and stylistic analysis of the exterior. For those buildings not listed in the University of Missouri survey, an approximate construction date was indicated based either on similar buildings that were surveyed or on information in standard stylistic references such as Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*. In a few cases, tax assessment information was consulted to determine construction date. When this was done, the use of this source is indicated in the entry.

The descriptions are ordered by street, generally from the lower numbered properties to the higher numbered properties along each street. On the north-south streets, the north segment of the street is listed first followed by the south segment. Streets are listed beginning with Front Street at the east side of Ste. Genevieve. North-south streets are listed first followed by east-west streets. East-west streets are listed beginning with the northernmost street in the district and proceeding south.

Outbuildings are present on most residential properties. The majority of outbuildings are wood-framed garages, constructed contemporaneously with the dwelling. Smaller numbers of properties retain older outbuildings including masonry summer kitchens and smokehouses.

1. **Front Street north of Merchant Street.** c. 1940. Property type: governmental building. This flat-roofed, rectangular, concrete block building is now used as a garage by the Ste. Genevieve Public Works Department. The building has three, steel, rollup doors in its south elevation. The west wall is pierced by one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A corrugated steel Quonset hut adjoins the east end of the south wall of the concrete block building. This hut has a large rectangular opening in its south wall and four-light hopper windows placed on either side of this opening. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

2. **Ste. Genevieve Freight Depot.** Front and Merchant streets. c. 1910. Property type: railroad building. The freight depot, located adjacent to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad tracks, is a gable-roofed brick building with step parapeted gable ends. The west end is divided into three bays by partial height brick pilasters. The side bays contain door openings, both boarded over. The north opening originally contained a door and a transom in the segmentally arched surround, while the south opening contained a door. The central west bay contains a rectangular opening fenestrated with a multi-light, steel window. The building is four bays deep, and the bays are defined by pilasters and corbeling. Window openings in each bay are boarded over. The building has a high concrete water table, and a brick chimney rises from the east end of the north roof slope. The parapet wall is crowned with ceramic tile coping. [C] Property type: railroad building. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

3. **196 South Front Street.** c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman/Bungaloid house. This cross-gabled, wood-framed, bungaloid house was damaged by the 1993 flood and has not been occupied since. It consists of one-and-one-half story, main block with a gabled single story rear ell. The footings for a rear porch remain, but the porch itself is gone. A gabled stoop projects from the center of the west façade wall. This stoop, which has a concrete foundation, has a roof supported by corner box columns and shelters the central front door. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows, some of which are damaged. The house is sheathed in clapboards, while the roof is sheathed in patterned cement-asbestos shingles. [C]. Property type: bungalow/craftsman. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

4. **198 South Front Street.** c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This single-story, gabled roof, L-plan house is constructed of glazed concrete blocks. A shed-roofed stoop is located at the junction of the ell. This stoop has a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Rectangular vents are placed in the vertical-boarded gable peaks. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney rises from the vicinity of the junction of the two blocks. [C] A shed-roofed, German-sided poultry shed is located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

5. **Nicolas Wehner House.** 8 Vallé Street. c. 1872. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed house has a shed-roofed rear addition. The house is two bays wide across its west façade. Fenestration consists of one over one, double hung, sash windows. First story windows are taller than those placed in the attic level of the façade. The rear addition, sheathed in wood panels, has a modern nine-light and crossbuck door in its south wall. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney projects from close to the center of the roof ridge. [C] A wood-framed, front gabled garage is placed in the rear yard of the house. [C] The yard also contains a gabled front, wood-framed shed sheathed vertical boards and aluminum siding with square window openings and a composition shingle roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 158.

6. **Hotel Ste. Genevieve.** 1 North Main Street. c. 1900-1910. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, brick vernacular commercial building is ornamented with quoins and a string course and false stonework. It features an angled corner bay. Fenestration consists of 15 and 30-light windows and six-over-six double hung sash. The north wall is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows in round arched surrounds. The entrance to the building is on Merchant Street. Two entry door canopies are located on both the Main Street and North Main Street façade walls. Most of the doorways contain two-leaf, multi-light wood doors. The foundation, exposed on the north wall, consists of limestone blocks. [C]. Property type: downtown commercial building. UMC architectural survey number: 722.

7. **Apostolic Truth United Pentecostal Church.** 25 North Main Street. c. 1960. Property type: church. This gable front, three bay church is fenestrated with six over six, double hung windows. Some of these windows have colored glass lights and some are topped with lunettes. A gabled front entry porch projects from the east façade wall. This porch has a concrete foundation, concrete steps with wrought iron railings, and square brick posts. The porch shelters two-leaf, wood doors. The rectangular front block adjoins a two-story, hipped roof block. Fenestration of the rear block includes planes of glass block windows. A steeple rises from the front of the roof ridge, and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [NC]. Property type: church. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

8. **Otte Cleaners.** 39 North Main Street. c. 1890. Property type: downtown commercial building. This five bay, brick vernacular commercial building has a flat brick parapet that steps downward along the side walls of the building. The building, altered in the early twentieth century, has a first floor storefront with display windows and entry doors surmounted by transoms. The building is fenestrated with one-over-one and double picture windows. These windows feature concrete sills and lintels. An entry sheltered by a shed hood is placed in the south elevation. A neon sign hangs from the east façade of the building. The building has a limestone block foundation [C]. Two outbuildings are associated with this property. A gable front, wood-framed garage sheathed in corrugated metal is located south of the building, while a long, concrete block, shed-roofed storage building with two metal doors is located west of the building [C/C]. Property type: downtown commercial building. UMC architectural survey number: 724.

9. **Pierre Schumert House.** 73 North Main Street. 1849-1851. Property type: German brick or wood building. The Pierre Schumert House is a symmetrical, four-bay, brick, one-story, German vernacular house with shed-roofed rear ell. The end façade bays are marked by one-over-one, double hung windows with stone sills and lintels, while the two central bays contain doors surmounted by three light transoms. These doors are sheltered by a late nineteenth century, hip-roofed porch with box columns. An original six-over-six, double hung window is placed in the south gable end to illuminate the attic. The house has a boxed cornice and a roof sheathed in standing seam metal.

Two additions have been made to the building. The first, made not long after the original house was constructed, consists of two rooms at the rear of the building. A second addition to the rear of the house was constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Decorative detail shows the influence of the Greek Revival especially the transoms over the exterior doorways and the flat limestone window lintels. [C]

A small, gabled shed sheathed in vertical boards is located in the rear of the property. This shed has six-light, wood-framed windows, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.[C] Property type: German brick and wood building. UMC architectural survey number: 725.

10. **Felix Rozier House.** Local name: Inn St. Gemme Beauvais. 78 North Main Street. Oldest portion, c. 1849; remodeled late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Property type: Anglo-American brick house. This Anglo-American vernacular brick house has been substantially remodeled at least twice. It originally consisted of the southern half of the present building, a side passage house similar in plan to the Joseph Amoureux House on South Main Street. The southern half of the building is laid in Flemish bond, while the remainder is laid in common bond. The present façade porch and door surround are modern replacements.

The five bay west façade is dominated by a monumental portico. The front door is centered on the west elevation and the doorway is marked by a modern pedimented surround. The doorway itself is placed in a deep reveal and is surmounted by a three-light transom. Fenestration consists of tall six-over-six, double hung, sash windows and one-over-one double hung windows. Most windows have stone sills and lintels. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal and brick chimneys rise from either end of the front roof slope. A two-story, shed-roofed addition projects from the rear wall of the main block. Arched windows are placed in its north wall. A hipped roof porch adjoins the rear wall of the ell. The Main Street side of the property is marked by a low stone retaining wall surmounted by a wrought iron fence. [C]

An octagonal gazebo is placed in the south yard of the property. This gazebo shelters a limestone French well. [CS] A brick, hipped-roof outbuilding, placed in the rear yard, is now used as a guest cottage. This outbuilding, which appears to be of nineteenth century construction, has its roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] Property type: Anglo-American brick and stone vernacular house. UMC architectural survey number: 726.

11. **Charles Hertich House.** 99 North Main Street. c. 1850, later remodeled. Property type: Second Empire house. The original house is the northern part of present building, two stories in height with its gable end aligned with Main Street. Two built-in cupboards are placed in the partition wall between the two ground floor rooms in original portion of the house. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

house was enlarged and remodeled in the 1870s or 80s when the southern wing was built, and the Second Empire style mansard roof was constructed. The façade features a partial width, bracketed, hipped roof front porch. This porch has a limestone foundation, a solid wood balustrade, and wood posts. Its eaves are marked by modillion blocks. It shelters a central door with two arched panels. The door is flanked by half-length sidelights and surmounted by a two-light transom. The front and side slopes of the mansard roof are marked by gabled wall dormers. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The walls are sheathed in clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Tall brick chimneys rise from the corner of the roof. A one-story ell projects from the rear wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 105.

Dr. Charles Hertich, the son of Joseph Hertich, was born in Ste. Genevieve in 1821. He studied medicine at Burlington, Iowa and later at the Ste. Louis Medical College. After serving for a time as United States surgeon to Native Americans in Long Prairie, Minnesota, he returned to Ste. Genevieve to practice. He remained in practice in the community until 1878 when he was disabled until his death. His wife was a daughter of Ferdinand Rozier.¹

12. Anton Klemmer House. 103 North Main Street. c. 1849. Property type: I-house. This double entrance, four bay, brick I-house, appears to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century. Its flat-arched window heads, six-light sashes, and transoms are characteristic of that period. A hipped, three-bay porch with wood box columns and solid wood balustrade extends across the façade. A two-story, wood-framed, shed-roofed addition is appended to the rear of the building. This addition is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles and has an interior brick chimney. Raised shed and hipped wood-framed stoops adjoin the rear wall of the building. The building has a standing seam metal roof. A brick chimney rises from the south end of the roof ridge of the main block. The house has a limestone foundation. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 106.

13. Northeast corner of Main and Jefferson Streets. c. 1970. This shed-roofed, corrugated metal-clad, commercial car wash contains three wash bays on a concrete pad. A shed canopy extends from the center of the west wall and shelters soft drink and change machines. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

14. Rozier-Hertich Building. 109-111 North Main Street. c. 1880. Property type: commercial building. This brick, vernacular commercial building adjoins 103 Main Street and 117 Main Street. The first floor storefront has central two-leaf, single-light, wood doors surmounted by a three-light transom. The main entry is flanked by display windows surmounted by two-light transoms. A second entry is located in the north bay. The second floor of the façade is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with stone sills and lintels. The cornice is boxed, and the roof is sheathed in metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 729.

15. Peter Grassmuck House. 117 North Main Street. c. 1870. Property type: I-house. The Grassmuck House is a three bay brick I-house with modern, single-story, rear addition. Its façade is marked by a central, hip-roofed entry porch. The porch floor is poured concrete, it has a solid wood balustrade, and the roof is supported by square wood porch posts. The front door is surmounted by a five-light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Its limestone foundation covered in concrete. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge. [C]

The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed, sheet metal-clad garage with side hinged doors. This garage is placed in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 107.

16. Once Upon a Time. 122 North Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, brick, commercial building retains its original recessed wood-framed, storefront. The storefront is sheltered by a corrugated aluminum canopy. A recessed entry is located at the north end of the wall set behind a half-round arch. Second story façade bays are fenestrated with flat-headed, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows sheltered by aluminum canopies. The south wall has been altered by enclosure of some openings. It presently contains two, segmentally arched, two-over-two, double hung second floor windows.

¹ Robert Sidney Douglass, *History of Southeast Missouri*, originally published in 1912 by Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, (Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1961), 556.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

The south roof parapet steps downward to the rear of the house. Two chimneys rise from the south edge of the roof. A shed-roofed, wood-framed, partially enclosed, two-story porch adjoins the rear wall of the building. Wood steps provide access to the upper story, and this story is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. [C] A shed roofed, wood-framed garage is located in the rear yard. This long, wide garage, located adjacent to Vallé Street, is sheathed in sheet metal panels, is three bays wide, and has boarded over square windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 730.

17. The Little Choice Café and Material Things. Formerly Schmelzle's Barber Shop. 130 North Main Street. c. 1860. Property type: commercial building. The barber shop is a five-bay, wood-framed, gable-roofed, single story commercial building with shed rear ell. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The façade contains two doors. The building has a foundation sheathed in permastone and walls sheathed in aluminum siding. A rear, shed ell is fenestrated with two-light, sliding windows. An interior chimney rises from the roof. [C] The rear of the property contains a deep, wood-framed, three bay garage. Its east wall is pierced by three overhead wood doors. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 731.

18. Paws and Claws and Signature Sculpture. 135 North Main Street. c. 1910; altered 1940. Property type: commercial building. This two-story brick commercial block is four bays wide. The first floor is marked by a recessed central entry and display windows, while the second floor contains three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A second entry door, surmounted by a single-light transom, is placed at the south end of the east façade. The facade wall is crowned by a flat parapet with ceramic tile coping. A single story ell projects from the rear wall. This ell is crowned by a stepped parapet and its walls are pierced by segmental arched openings. This present appearance of the exterior of the ell probably conveys the original appearance of the building. A side-gabled, wood-framed garage sheathed in metal sheets is attached to the rear of the building. [C] The property also includes a detached, side-gabled, metal-sided garage with a sliding door located to the rear of the main building. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

19. 150 North Main Street. c. 1900-1910. Property type: I-house. This two-story, wood-framed I-house is oriented with its gable front facing west toward Main Street. An enclosed, single-story, hipped roof porch projects from the west façade wall. This porch is fenestrated with three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The remainder of the façade is fenestrated with modern replacement, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A single story, shed-roofed rear ell projects from the rear wall of the main block and extends beyond the wall plane of the north wall. A second, shed-roofed addition adjoins the rear wall of this block and extends beyond its north wall plane. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A shed, two-car, wood-framed garage is located at the rear of the lot adjoining Vallé Street. [C] MC architectural survey number: 108.

20. John Hael House. 159 North Main Street. c. 1860. Property type: German brick and wood houses. This house is one of several small, two-room, brick German vernacular houses in Ste. Genevieve and is similar to the Pierre Schumert House at 73 North Main Street and the Firman A. Rozier building on Merchant Street. The three-bay façade has a central front door with transom flanked by six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The bracketed eaves are later additions and may date from the same period as the rear addition with its arched window heads. A gabled rear ell is appended to the main block. An open, shed-roofed, wood-framed porch projects from the north wall of the ell. The roof is shingled in wood, and a brick chimney rises from the southern end of the rear roof slope.

Greek Revival influences are shown in the flat-arched stone door and window lintels and transoms above entry doors. Italianate elements include the eaves brackets and arched window opening in the northern gable. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 109.

21. Florentine Schirman Building. 161 North Main Street. c. 1870. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Victorian vernacular building is oriented with its gable end toward the street. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung windows. A central door is sheltered by a flat-roofed stoop with turned posts. The roof of the stoop functions as a second floor deck. This deck, reached by a door, is bounded by a simple balustrade with ball finial newel posts. A second door is located in the center of the south wall. The porch posts and balusters are later additions. The building is sheathed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

in clapboards. The cornice is marked by a boxed cornice with returns, while the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A gable-front, wood-framed shed with corrugated metal roof is placed in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 110.

22. 175 North Main Street. c. 1875. Property type: commercial building. This six-bay brick, two-story, vernacular commercial building features early twentieth century shop windows. A gabled roof, wood-framed vestibule projects from the north end of the façade. The central door features a large square, four-light transom and sidelights. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The façade features a pressed metal cornice with modillion blocks. The front parapet wall is ornamented with panels. Its original roof was replaced in the early twentieth century. The second story of the south wall is marked by arched window surrounds. Two, wood-framed, rear ells adjoin the main block. These oblong additions are both clad in sheet metal with the east addition being the lower of the two. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 737.

23. Oberle Building. 176 North Main Street. c. 1865. Property type: commercial building. This brick, two-story, German vernacular commercial building is three bays wide with segmental arched windows in the second floor of the façade. It adjoins the Oberle House (178 North Main Street) Double doors mark the entry bay. These doors are surmounted by a large, modern, two-light transom. The first story is altered by enclosure of the original display windows and installation of modern, single-light, fixed windows. Both the first and second stories are crowned by pressed metal cornices, and the façade features a flat parapet. The main block of the building is two bays deep. A third bay is recessed from the south wall plane. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, board and batten and corrugated sheet metal-clad garage located adjacent to Vallé Street. Sliding doors are placed on the east wall of the garage. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 112

The first owners of the house were Joseph and Bernadine Oberle. Oberle was a butcher, and the sausage company he started still exists.

24. Oberle House. 178 North Main Street. c. 1890. Property type: commercial building. This three-bay, brick, gable front, vernacular commercial building features six-over-six, double hung windows, a lunette in the gable and central two-leaf doors. The doors are reached by concrete steps with wrought iron railings. Windows have flat stone sills and lintels, and the house has a limestone block foundation. The cornice is marked by short, narrow returns, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A brick smokehouse stands in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 111.

25. George Cetto Building. 188 North Main Street. c. 1870. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, wood-framed, false front building has two doors on its facade. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung windows in the first story and two-over-two, double hung windows in the second story. A six-over-six, double hung, sash window, presumably reflecting the original fenestration is placed in the west gable peak. The first story is sheathed in clapboards, while the second story is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. The rear wall is gabled and features an inset two story porch at the south end of the wall. Fenestration of the rear wall consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. The interior is divided into apartments. [C] A wood-framed outbuilding is placed in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 733.

26. Henry Wilder Building. 198 North Main Street. c. 1870. Property type: commercial building. This one and one-half story, three-bay, wood-framed, vernacular commercial building retains its original shop windows. A door, surmounted by a single-light transom, is placed at the center of the west façade. Fenestration consists of nine-over-nine and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows, some of which are flanked by board and batten shutters. A two-light, sliding window is placed in the north wall. A single story, gabled and shed-roofed ell projects from the rear of the main building and extends beyond the plane of the south wall. This ell has an immense bake oven in its cellar. The house has a limestone foundation and is sheathed in clapboards. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 734.

27. Jean Ferdinand Rozier Store. 199 North Main Street. c. 1860. Property type: commercial building. This brick, two-story, parapeted side gable building is laid in five-course American bond. The east façade contains two storefronts with double entry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

doors in the south side and a single entry door at the north end of the wall. Two-light transoms are placed above doors and façade display windows. The remaining fenestration consists of one-over-one, four-over-one, and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A two-story, shed-roofed, brick ell projects from the rear wall of the brick block. Paired chimney rise from the north roof parapet. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 738.

28. Blacksmith's Shop. 202 North Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: industrial building. This gable-fronted, brick commercial garage has segmental arched window openings, some of which have been enclosed. Fenestration consists of two-over-two and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Its walls are laid in common bond and are ornamented only by a brick dentil pattern in the cornice. The Main Street façade is marked by a central overhead door opening. The south end has a recessed office block wall that includes a display window with two transom lights and an entry door at the south end. Two additional overhead doors are placed in the south wall as are several entry doors. The front gable is sheathed in aluminum siding. The brick rear block is marked by a stepped parapet. The easternmost block is a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in sheet metal with an overhead door in its south wall. First floor ceiling joists are bridged to support heavy objects on the second floor. The first floor retains two flues for the blacksmith's forge. Apartments on second floor were constructed during WWII, and the windows lowered were lowered at that time. The lower story was remodeled as a service station in the 1940s or 1950s. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 739.

29. Main Street Inn. 221 North Main Street. 1882. Property type: Second Empire building. This five-bay, two-story, brick, Second Empire commercial building has long provided lodging to visitors to Ste. Genevieve. Its east façade features a partial width, two-level porch with central steps and box columns. This porch shelters a central front door. A central second story door provides access to the upper level of the porch. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. Arched windows are set in gabled, wood-framed dormers in the mansard. A single-story, flat-roofed, brick block formerly used as a saloon adjoins the south wall of the inn. This block has an angled, corner, entry bay with a one-light, two-panel door set in a wood-framed surround. This door is surmounted by a transom and flanked by side-lights. A wide-arched display window opening is in place on the Main Street façade. Arched openings are also spaced along the Washington Street side. Some of these openings are boarded over. The cornice is marked by decorative brickwork. A gabled, two-story ell projects from the rear wall of the main building. This ell has a two-level wood-framed porch projecting from its south wall. The porch has square wood posts and a solid, second story balustrade. [C]

A brick, gabled roof summer kitchen is located in the rear yard attached to the main block by a single story brick ell. This building has six-over-six, double hung, sash windows and a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney adjoins its west wall. [C] A second outbuilding, a brick, front-gabled shop is located at the west end of the yard. This building has a doorway centered in its east wall and a corrugated metal roof. [C] The Washington Street side of the property is marked by a limestone wall. UMC architectural survey number: 742.

The inn was originally known as Meyer's Hotel. An advertisement in the 1890 *Fair Play* stated that "This Hotel is NEW, Roomy, and in every way Equal to any in Southeast Missouri. All accommodations are FIRST CLASS. Every attention will be rendered for the comfort and convenience of permanent or transient guests. First Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers." The proprietor of the hotel was Mary Meyer.²

30. Bertha Doerge House. 222 North Main Street. c. 1880. Property type: Second Empire house. This three-bay, brick, Second Empire style dwelling features a false mansard sheathed in composition shingles with gabled wall dormers on second story façade and segmentally arched windows first floor windows. Fenestration consists largely of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows and two-light basement windows. The front door is set in an arched recess and is surmounted by a single-light transom. The side walls are crowned with flat parapets. The foundation of the house is constructed of limestone blocks. A three-bay, shed, wood-framed ell with a modern bay window on its south side extends from the rear of the main block. A deck projects from the rear wall of the ell. The interior preserves much original woodwork and has a side passage plan. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 740.

² Meyer's Hotel. *Fair Play*. May 17, 1890.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

31. Eloy LeCompte House. 231 North Main Street. HABS No.: MO-1125. c. 1840. Property type: I-house. This two-story, three-bay, stone Anglo-American I-house has a single-story wood-framed rear ell. Its first floor is raised above street level and is reached by steps hidden behind a stone wall. The main entry is centered on the east façade and is sheltered by a modern shed hood. Fenestration consists of regularly spaced, six-over-six and four-over-four, double hung sash windows. The gable ends of the house are crowned by stepped parapets with central chimney stack, and the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A gabled, wood-framed, single-story ell adjoins the rear wall of the main block. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed, four-bay garage with overhead doors is located to the rear of the house. [C]

A Piaget-van Ravenswaay photograph in the HABS collection depicts the house as it appeared in the 1930s. At that time, its east façade was marked by a two-story, two-level, wood-framed porch extending across the entire façade. Steps extended from the south end of the porch to the street level, and the porch balustrade was crafted in a lozenge pattern. The garret of the house apparently extended into the area above the second story porch ceiling, because three gable-front, wood-framed dormers rose from the porch roof. Windows in the attic level of the north wall were protected by louvered wood shutters, and a two-story, wood-framed addition extended from the rear wall of the main block.

The present roof frame is a replacement but may have reused some of the original rafters. Most of the interior woodwork is milled and appears to date from a late nineteenth century remodeling. The beaded chair rail and hand-planed six-panel doors found in the upper story are probably original.³ UMC architectural survey number: 231.

According to Eugene Pleitsch, author of 1937 HABS documentation, the house was built in 1818 by Henry LeCompte. Eloy LeCompte was born in Prairie du Rocher (present Illinois) in December 1806. He married a daughter of prominent Ste. Genevieve businessman Joseph Bogy. In 1830, LeCompte was recorded to have owned 10 acres of land near Ste. Genevieve, 45 acres of land in New Bourbon, five horses, one gold watch, one silver watch, one house and lot in Ste. Genevieve, six slaves and five cattle. In 1856, he had a stone mill erected on a parcel of land north of his house.⁴

32. 232 North Main Street. c. 1870. Property type: I-house. This deteriorating, two-story, I-house has a heavy, brick-nogged frame on its first floor and wood frame elsewhere. Its gable end faces toward the street. A recently installed pent roof extends above west and southwest first floor openings. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The building is sheathed in wood paneling in the first story and cement-asbestos shingles in the second story. A shed-roofed, three bay, porch with turned posts adjoins a portion of the south side. A shed-roofed ell adjoins the rear of the house, and a chimney is located near the east end of its south roof slope. The house has a corrugated metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 743.

33. 235 North Main Street. c. 1960. The one story, hip-roofed, brick and stone-faced ranch house set above the level of the west side of North Main Street. A limestone block retaining wall marks extends along the east edge of the property. Its east façade is marked by an inset porch with a limestone parapet. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung sash windows and planes of glass blocks. A half-engaged, limestone block chimney projects from the north end of the east façade. [NC] Two garages are associated with the house, a gabled roof, corrugated metal-sheathed, three bay modern garage is located north of the house, while a shed-roofed, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles is located south of the house. This garage has two overhead doors and an entry door in its east wall [NC/NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

34. Michael Placet House 246 North Main Street. c. 1820-1840. Property type: French vertical log house. This one and one-half story, three-bay house is constructed of vertical logs with a wood sill. Its facade contains a modern central door flanked by

³ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," conducted by Susan Green and David Denman, 1982-1983, edited and completed by Susan Armeny, 1985-1986, on file at the National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska, 52-53.

⁴ *Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri*, originally published in 1888, (Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1955), 604; Ste. Genevieve Archives, Folder 1455. 1830 tax list. Microfilm on file at the Ste. Genevieve County Library, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

three-light sidelights. The door is flanked by two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Gabled dormers fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows project from the front roof slope. A shed-roofed addition projects from the rear of the main block. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys project from either end of the rear roof slope.

The building was probably originally a small, one room, vertical log cabin with porches on the front and rear and a stone chimney with a fireplace on one end. The building underwent numerous additions and changes. Today, the cabin, minus its porches, is encased within nineteenth and twentieth century additions and siding. The original roof framing was lost when the roof was changed and dormers were installed. The present owner verifies that the walls are vertical logs.⁵ [C]

The property also includes a modern, gambrel-roofed garage sheathed in metal siding with clapboards in the gambrel. Side hinged doors are placed in the east gambrel. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 115.

The site of the house was part of U.S. Survey 138, confirmed to Michael Placet. He sold the property to Francois Aubuchon in 1802, and the deed indicates that it then contained his home. Michael Placet was the son of Michael Placet, Sr., a native of Paris, and Marie Tessier Lavigne. He married Marie Louise Aubuchon in 1791, and they had six daughters. Placet may never have lived in this house. He built a mill on Spring Branch just west of Main Street in 1797 but later moved to the Bloomsdale area.⁶

35. 268 North Main Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This five-bay, wood-framed I-house has a façade marked by double entry doors. A shed-roofed porch with brick balusters and piers and wood box columns extends across the south façade wall. A single story, shed roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear of the main block. The lower walls of the house are sheathed in asphalt shingles while the upper walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] Two outbuildings are associated with the house. A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in clapboards and fenestrated with six-light windows is located north of the house. This garage has an overhead door and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] The second, older, outbuilding is a brick and wood-framed single story building located in the rear yard. The brick portion is gabled roof with six-light windows in the north wall and a standing seam metal roof. The lower, wood-framed block also features a gabled roof. Its walls are clapboarded. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge of this outbuilding. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 116.

36. Gabriel Leasing and Renting. 301 North Main Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This building is a hipped roof, white brick former gas station with a porte-cochere whose roof is supported by brick posts. Its east façade contains two doors. A center door is surmounted by a transom. Fenestration includes ten-over-one, double hung, sash windows and three-light windows. Its side walls are two bays deep. Its hipped roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

37. Eloy LeCompte Mill (local names: Cone Mill; MFA Mill). 305 North Main Street. 1856 [Goodrich's history]; additions and alterations, late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Property type: industrial and railroad buildings. This two story, stone and brick, commercial vernacular mill is marked by a rear gabled tower, one-over-one, double hung windows, and segmental brick-arched lintels.

The east portion of the mill is constructed of stone, while the west portion is constructed of brick sheathed in sheet metal. The north wall of the building is constructed of brick sheathed in corrugated metal. Wood-framed stairs adjoin the east wall of the

⁵ Jack R. Luer and Jesse Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country* (Ste. Genevieve: Charles E. Peterson Institute, 2001), 109.

⁶ Ibid.; Lucille Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve* (Ste. Genevieve, Missouri: self-published, 1980), 140.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

building. A recent, shed-roofed corrugated metal addition adjoins the south wall of the building, and a shed-roofed, sheet metal-clad addition also adjoins the north side of the building. A cylindrical concrete silo is located north of the mill building and connected to the tower by a steel pipe. A limestone retaining wall adjoins the south wall of the creek.

The building housed one of the first steam-powered mills in Ste. Genevieve. Remnants of an old limestone foundation at the northeast corner of the building suggest that the boiler may have been located there. The original stone portion of the mill was damaged in an 1880 explosion but still retains much of its original character. Early construction details are preserved in the cellar including the vertical sawn joists and the hand-hewn posts with chamfered corners and large impost blocks. A brick rear addition was constructed in the early twentieth century. [C] A modern, gabled roof storage building sheathed in corrugated metal sheets and equipped with an overhead door is located south of the mill. A second, two-part, sheet metal clad building with a standing seam metal roof is located west of the mill. [NC/NC] UMC architectural survey number: 745.

In the late nineteenth century, the mill was known as Cone Mill. It was described in an 1888 advertisement in the *Fair Play*:

The farming Community and the Public generally will bear in mind that the "CONE MILLS" always pay the Highest Market Price for Wheat, and in Cash only. The well-known choice Brands of Flour, "Cone" and "Eloy," and other grades kept continually on sale, at the lowest possible figures.⁷

38. North Main Street Bridge over North Fork, Gabouri Creek. c. 1940. Property type: bridge. This concrete girder bridge is similar in appearance to that on North Fourth Street and may have been constructed at the same time. Concrete balustrades mark the bridge edges. These balustrades have simple, square balusters with recessed panels. The bridge is anchored to the banks of the Gabouri by angled concrete abutments and wing walls. A limestone block retaining wall controls erosion of the bank of the creek west of the bridge. [CS] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

39. Storage Building, west side of North Main Street, north of the North Fork, Gabouri Creek. c. 1940 [assessment records.] Property type: commercial building. This shed-roofed, concrete block building is basically rectangular in plan with an angled south end. The main portion of the building measures 62 feet long by 56 feet deep. The lower portion of the walls is concrete, while the upper portion of the walls is sheathed in metal panels. A faded Hire's root beer advertisement is painted on its north wall. The east façade wall is pierced with a steel overhead door, a steel entry door, and two rectangular window openings, presently lacking window sashes. [CC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

40. Christian Leucke House. 341 North Main Street. c. 1865. Property type: German brick house. This two-story, four-bay, double pile, brick German vernacular house has paired doors in the central first story bays. Each door is surmounted by a three-light transom. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung sash windows in the first story and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows in the second story and attic. The gable ends are parapeted. A stove chimney projects from the center of the east roof slope, while a second is placed at the south end of the west roof slope. The roof is sheathed in sheet metal. A wood-framed, shed-roofed porch projects from the rear elevation of the house. [C] A brick, gabled roof smokehouse with a metal roof and a brick chimney on its west end is situated in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 322.

41. Wendolin Obermiller House. 387 North Main Street. c. 1850. Property type: German wood house. This two-story, side-gabled, wood-framed, German vernacular house adjoins the brick Christian Leucke House. Its four-bay façade has paired central doors with a modern, dimensioned lumber stoop. Fenestration consists of paired and single, one-over-one, double hung windows. The house has a limestone foundation and is sheathed in clapboards. Wood brackets mark the roof junction, and the roof is sheathed in corrugated sheet metal. A single-story, open, shed-roofed rear porch adjoins the rear wall of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 837.

⁷ *Fair Play*, February 18, 1888.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

42. 399 North Main Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This brick, side-gabled, bungalow is one of few houses on this stretch of Main Street not demolished as part of the Federal buyout following the 1993 flood. It is presently owned by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The house retains its original bracketed eaves and shingled end gables. Its façade features a front-gabled porch with battered posts. These posts rise from brick plinths with concrete caps, part of the brick balustrade. The gable of the porch is decorated with pebble dash, and the house gables are sheathed in patterned cement-asbestos shingles. Fenestration consists of single and grouped, three over one, double hung, sash windows. The roof junction is marked by exposed rafter tails and angle brackets. One brick chimneys projects from the west roof slope, while another adjoins the south wall. The roof is sheathed in patterned, cement-asbestos shingles. A porch which formerly adjoined the west (rear) wall of the house has been removed. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 319.

43. 539 North Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This presently vacant, Builder's Queen Anne house has a pyramidal hipped roof with projecting front and side gables. The brick house has a hipped roof stoop. The stoop, which shelters the front door, has a concrete slab base and replacement, square, wood, porch posts. An angled, three-sided bay window projects from the front gable. The angles of this bay are marked by sawtooth pattern brickwork. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. Some of these windows are broken, and those in the first story are boarded over. The house has a boxed cornice and imbricated gable peaks. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and a brick chimney projects from the roof peak. A two-bay, shed-roofed, single-story ell adjoins the rear wall of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 327.

44. Garage, 723 North Main Street. Early twentieth century. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular outbuilding. This stone garage was presumably erected as an outbuilding of a now-demolished house. Its east façade has a segmentally arched, garage door opening, and a smaller segmentally arched opening filled by a vertical board door. The side walls have square window openings, openings that may have originally been filled by fixed, four-light windows. Its roof is sheathed in metal sheets. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 337 [part]

45. 747 North Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, single story, Builder's Queen Anne house has an L plan with a gabled rear ell. A hip-roofed stoop with turned posts is placed at the junction of the front and side gabled block. This porch shelters two doors, each surmounted by a single light transom. The eaves front block has its corners cut away to form a three sided bay. The corners are suggested by decorative sawn work. The house is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung windows and has a standing seam metal roof. A shed-roofed porch with turned posts adjoins the south wall of a rear ell. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in corrugated metal siding is located in the rear yard of the house. This garage has a sliding door and square window openings. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 339.

46. 769 North Main Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, front gabled, bungalow is faced in stone veneer. A front gable porch with central wood box columns and flanking stone posts dominates the east façade. This porch has a concrete foundation and a solid stone-faced balustrade. A three sided bay projects from the center of the south wall plane. A wood-framed, shed-roofed, enclosed porch projects from the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung sash windows. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Two chimneys, faced in stone, rise from the south roof slope. [C] A gabled front garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles is located to the rear of the house. The roof of this garage is sheathed in asphalt shingles. This garage was probably erected at the same time as the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 341.

47. 789 North Main Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, side-gabled bungalow has a front gable porch. This raised porch has a concrete foundation, brick balustrade, and brick posts. Its gable is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. A rectangular, shed-roofed bay window projects from the south wall plane. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in clapboards. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles is located at the rear of the lot. This garage has an overhead door in its east façade. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 343.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

48. 799 North Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed cottage has a side gable roof, central entrance and gabled rear ell. It retains its original, hipped roof porch with turned posts and delicate sawn brackets. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, six-over-one, and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The house has a shed-roofed rear ell and rear cross gable. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles and has a limestone foundation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A large, prefabricated, gabled roof, corrugated metal garage is located in the rear yard of the house adjacent to Wehner Street. This recently built garage has a concrete foundation and a steel overhead door. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 344.

49. Augustine Menard Building. 2 South Main Street. c. 1875. Property type: commercial building. This brick, Italianate commercial building features a wide bracketed cornice and a corner front entry. The first story northwest corner is cut away, and two-light doors surmounted by a two-light transom constitute a recessed corner entrance. The first story retains its original storefront and shop windows. The upper two stories of the west façade are fenestrated with four, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. These windows have stone sills and heavy stone lintels. The façade is crowned by a bracketed wood cornice. The north wall, which adjoins Merchant Street, is fenestrated with irregularly placed, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows with stone lintels and sills. A second floor door is placed at the east end of the second story. The north cornice features decorative brickwork. The building has a stone foundation. A single-story, flat parapeted, brick commercial block adjoins the south wall of this building. A two-story, brick ell adjoins the rear wall of the house. This ell is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows and has a corbeled cornice. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 720.

50. Ste. Genevieve Fire Department. Station One. One South Main Street. 1934; altered c. 1970. This concrete block fire station has an east façade crowned by a false mansard with cross gable. The east façade wall contains three, overhead, glass and metal doors and a nine-light wood door surmounted by a transom. The walls of the station are sheathed in wood siding. This building was erected as a Standard Oil Company gas station on the former site of the nineteenth century Merchants Bank building.⁸ [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

51. Ste. Genevieve Fire Department. Station Two. 57 South Main Street. c. 1977. This three bay wide and six bay deep, brick faced building is crowned by a false mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles. Its east façade wall is marked by three rollup metal doors. The side walls are fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

52. Vital St. Gemme Beauvais House. 20 South Main Street. HABS No. MO-1121. South half, c. 1792; north half c. 1801 (dendrochronology); renovated 2000. Property type: French vertical log house. This post-in-ground, vertical log house originally had a linear plan. At the time it was originally built, it had only two rooms, two *cabinets* against the south wall, and a possible *cabinet* against the north wall. The large room north of the chimney was the *cuisine* with a chimney and fireplace separating it from a cabinet against the north wall. The *chambre* in the south end of the building was separated from the *cuisine* by a large stone chimney.

The exterior has been drastically altered. The building was reduced in length from its original size. Its roof was changed by adding gable end walls and a double pitch roof. A gabled, wood-framed, two-story, rear addition was constructed. In the 1930s, dormers were added and a single pitch roof was installed. The interior was also substantially altered. Stairs, closets and toilets have subdivided the spaces, and a large stone chimney was replaced with one of brick to accommodate a furnace flue. The cabinets at the south end were removed, the *chambre* subdivided into two rooms constructed from ceiling boards salvaged when the building was shortened. Despite these changes, the first floor framing system of puncheon log joists of the north half and hewn timbers in the south half, the garret floor framing of irregularly spaced hewn timber joists in the north half and solid hewn timber floor in the south half and the *poteaux en terre* wall logs with their *pierrotage* remain in place.⁹

⁸ Bill Naeger, Patti Naeger and Mark L. Evans, *Ste. Genevieve: A Leisurely Stroll Through History* (Ste. Genevieve: Merchant Street Publishing, 1999), 17.

⁹ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 74-75.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

This house is one of only three post-in-ground houses remaining in Ste. Genevieve. Its main block measures 62 feet 5 inches across the front and 35 feet deep. The walls are constructed of hewn cedar logs, infilled with *bouzellage*, sheathed with horizontal clapboard on the outer surface and sheathed in plaster on the inner surface. The original roof truss system consisted of king post trusses. The lower portion of the truss was cut away when the roof was remodeled to allow the addition of a second story. Typical French colonial galleries extend the width of the front and rear walls. Wood box columns support the front gallery roof. Posts are of red cedar and secondary rafters extend over the gallery giving the characteristic double pitch to the roof. A central chimney with stone foundation and brick upper construction rises from the roof.

The principal entrance, located at the center of the front of the house, opens into the largest room. Secondary entrances are placed at the south end of the front wall, at the north end of the back wall, and at the southeast corner of the house. Fenestration consists of double hung windows, either six-over-six or two-over-two lights. Louvered shutters flank lower story windows. The roof is clad in wood shingles. Three dormers project from the west roof slope. The center dormer is fenestrated with paired two-over-two windows, while flanking dormers are fenestrated with single, two-over-two, double hung sashes. A brick chimney projects from the north end of the roof ridge.

The present interior floor plan consists of a large central room flanked by narrower rooms at either side, each running the depth of the house. A kitchen addition is at the southeast corner of the house. The original, simple open attic space was remodeled in the twentieth century into three bedrooms. The interior walls are plastered with chair rails. Ceiling beams are exposed. During the nineteenth century, the house was remodeled into a three-room dwelling with a fourth room added to the southeast of the house to form an L-plan. Dormers were added to the house in the early twentieth century. Piaget-van Ravenswaay photographs from the 1930s show the front porch partially enclosed with lattice, an off center stove chimney rising from the rear roof slope, and a rear, open, shed-roofed porch. The house was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1939 and was subsequently recorded by a HABS survey team in the 1980s.¹⁰ [C] UMC building survey number: 104.

The house was built for Vital St. Gemme Beauvais (1746-1816) and his wife Felicité Janis. He was a son of Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Sr., who died at Ste. Genevieve about 1760 and a brother of Jean Baptiste who built the Amoureux House.¹¹ He was descended from Gabriel Beauvais and Marie Crosnier of St. Martin, Perche, France.¹² The house was described in Henry Marie Brackenridge's 1834 book, *Recollections of Persons and Places in the West*:

The house of Mr. Beauvais was a long, low building with a porch or shed in front and another in the rear; the chimney occupied the center dividing the house into two parts, each with a fireplace. The yard is enclosed with cedar pickets, eight or ten inches in diameter and seven feet high, placed upright, sharpened at the top in the manner of a stockade fort. The front yard was narrow, but the rear was quite spacious and contained the barns and stables, the Negro quarters and all the necessary offices of a farm yard.... The house was a ponderous wooden frame, which, instead of being weather-boarded, was filled in with clay and then whitewashed.

Brackenridge also described Beauvais:

[He] was a tall, dry, old French Canadian, dressed in the costume of the day; that is, with a blue cotton handkerchief on his head...a check shirt; coarse linen pantaloons on his hips; and the Indian sandal or moccasin....He was a man of grave and serious aspect, entirely unlike the gay Frenchmen we are accustomed to see....¹³

¹⁰ Osmund Overby and Toni M Prawl, "Vital St. Gemme Beauvais House I," HABS No. MO-1121, January 17, 1987.

¹¹ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 26.

¹² Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 12.

¹³ Henry Marie Brackenridge, *Recollections of Persons and Places in the West* (Philadelphia: James Kay, Junior and Brother, 1834); 23.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

53. **28 South Main Street.** c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This one-and-one-half story, wood-framed house is typical of vernacular Victorian house of Ste. Genevieve with its pyramidal-roofed core and its front and side cross gables. Its west façade is marked by paired gabled bays. The north gabled bay projects further from the wall plane and is fenestrated with paired, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows in the first story and a single window in the upper half story. The gable peak is decorated with patterned shingles. A hipped roof porch projects from the south end of the west façade. This porch features turned posts and balusters. A gabled wall dormer is placed in the north wall of the house. Recently rehabilitated, the former asbestos-cement siding has been removed, and the house is now sheathed in clapboards. The house sits atop a limestone block foundation. The roof retains its cement-asbestos shingles and a brick chimney rises from near the roof peak of the core of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 103.

54. **Skelgas.** 42 South Main Street. c. 1890. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, two-story, gable front and wing plan house has been converted to commercial use. Its façade is marked by a false front store front, and the building is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. The south end false front has a shed roof behind the flat parapet. Its west façade wall contains a display window and a single-light, wood door. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A gabled ell projects from the rear of the main block. The house has a limestone rubble foundation. Brick interior chimneys rise from the roof. The north portion of this building is a very early log structure. The present owners feel that it may have been part of the Vital St. Gemme Beauvais property at 20 South Main Street. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 717.

55. **Ream House.** Local name: Galleria Frame Shop. 46 South Main Street. c. 1850. Property type: I-house. This gable-fronted, wood-framed I-house is sheathed in asbestos shingles. The house is of brick-nogged, heavy timber frame construction, remodeled late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The interior retains much late nineteenth century woodwork including the wainscot made from box-car siding and interesting mill work. A gable-front porch projects from the west elevation. This modern addition contains a central door flanked by three, single-light, oblong windows. The remainder of the house is primarily fenestrated with four-over-four, double hung, sash windows. A single-story ell projects from the rear wall of the building. [C] Outbuildings include a wood-framed, vertical board, gabled roof garage, a wood-framed, gable front, vertical boarded shed with a corrugated metal roof, a gable and shed-roofed, wood-framed garage sheathed in corrugated metal sheets with side hinged doors, and a long, narrow, wood-framed shed, possibly originally used to raise poultry. This latter building features six-over-six, double hung, sash windows, exposed rafter tails and a corrugated metal roof. [C-4] UMC architectural survey number: 102.

56. **A. Lagrave Building.** 58 South Main Street. c. 1883-1885. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, four-bay brick building features a corbeled cornice and segmentally arched lintels. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung windows. A door is placed at the north end of the west wall, and a single door is placed in the north wall. This door is topped by an enclosed transom. The building is two bays deep, and two brick chimneys rise from the north roof slope. The cornice is marked by decorative brickwork. The ground floor retains its original plan and some original woodwork including four-paneled doors with pedimented lintels. The building was modernized in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. A shed-roofed, one story, wood-framed rear ell projects from the rear wall. A wood-framed deck has been constructed atop this ell. [C] A gabled roof shed with exposed rafter tails is located in the rear yard. The walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, while the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 101.

57. **Great River Road Visitors Center.** 66 South Main Street. c. 1990. This one-story, clapboarded and wood-shingled building with its two-slope roof was designed to be reminiscent of French vernacular architecture. It was designed by St. Louis architect Jack Luer. A handicapped ramp is recessed beneath the south roof slope, and wood steps extend up to the main entry in located at the west end of the ramp. The wood-framed, glass door has a full-length, single-light sidelight. The building is sheathed in clapboards. Its gable peaks and roof are sheathed in wood shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

58. **Jean Baptiste Vallé House.** 99 South Main Street. c. 1794 (dendrochronology). HABS No.: MO-31-10. Property type: French vertical log house. The Vallé House is a large example of vertical log construction on a stone foundation (*poteaux sur sole*). It measures 80 feet 4 inches wide across the front and 59 feet 7 inches deep. The walls are constructed of hewn, white oak

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

logs, mortised into a sill and infilled with *bouzillage*. The roof structure consists of vertical sawn, pine rafters with 3 inch by 5 inch collar beams spaced about 2 feet 6 inches on center. An interrupted French colonial gallery surrounds the house on all four sides. The house has a raised foundation fenestrated with paired two-light windows. The flat-roofed gallery has a roof supported by wood box columns and is reached by steps at the north end of its east side. The house is one of two extant buildings from the French Colonial era in Ste. Genevieve with a basement built for a use other than for animals and storage. The round stone columns allow for large open areas with numerous large openings on all four sides. The exact use of this space is not known.¹⁴

The principal entrances, located at the center of both long sides, open into a hallway flanked by two rooms on either side. About five secondary entrances open into rooms at the southwest and northwest ends of the house. The entrance doors with their transom lights probably date from a mid-nineteenth century remodeling. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double hung sash windows.

Louvered shutters flank these windows. Its gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and gable-roofed dormers project from the front and rear roof slope. Paired stuccoed chimneys rise from the roof slopes near the end walls of the house.

A wall and door at the middle of the house divide a central passageway. The interior plan presently more closely resembles the hall and parlor plan of the Anglo-American tradition rather than the French Creole. The upper floor, reached by an open string stairway, is finished with bedrooms and a bath [C]. A former privy and original barn were destroyed in a snowstorm in February 1982.¹⁵ The side yard contains the remnants of the original kitchen and formal gardens. A wood-framed, gable front garage is reached by a short driveway off Market Street [C] UMC architectural survey number: 100.

Between 1853 and 1867, the house was extensively remodeled on the interior to reflect American taste. The original hipped roof was replaced with a gable roof to allow a second floor to be added. The original plan was changed to a central hall, and parts of the galleries were enclosed to accommodate a kitchen, pantry, and office. Four Greek Revival mantels, no longer in place, were apparently installed during that time. Dormers were added in 1867 when the house was purchased by Leon Vion.¹⁶ The house was restored to an approximation of its original appearance in the 1960s. Much of the interior woodwork was installed at that time. The faithfulness of the restoration can be seen by comparing the house's present appearance with an early twentieth century photograph in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Few exterior differences are evident. The property possesses the requisite integrity to be a contributing resource to the historic district.

The first owner of the house, Jean Baptiste Vallé, was a member of Ste. Genevieve's leading family who had prospered in mining and mercantile businesses. He was born in 1760, the son of Francois Vallé and Marianne Billeron. He married Jeanne Barbeau of Fort Chartres and they had four sons. Vallé was appointed Civil and Military Commandant of the district in 1804 upon the death of his brother, Francois. He thus became the last commandant of Ste. Genevieve. The building was a center for governmental activity during the final period of Spanish rule and the first period of American rule. In 1853, the property was sold to Anthony LaGrave. In 1867, it was sold to Leon Vion and has remained in that family since that time.¹⁷

59. René LeMeilleur House. 101 South Main Street. 1820. Contributing. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame building. This house is a one-story, timber-framed, side gabled dwelling with front and rear galleries. The front gallery rests on a rubble wall. Regularly spaced, chamfered porch posts support its roof. Two doors are placed on either side of the center line of the east facade, and two doors are also placed on the west elevation. The building is fenestrated with twelve-over-twelve, double hung, sash windows, most of which are flanked by louvered wood shutters. The side walls of the house are sheathed in

¹⁴Ibid., 86-87.

¹⁵Osmund Overby and Toni M. Prawl, "Louis Bolduc House," HABS No. MO-1105, January 17, 1987.

¹⁶Fred Daspit, *Louisiana Architecture 1714-1830* (Lafayette, Louisiana: The Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1996), 133.

¹⁷University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 62. Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 86.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

clapboards, while the front wall and rear walls are covered with beaded, tongue and groove boards. The roof is sheathed in wood shakes, and a painted brick chimney rises from the north end of the roof ridge. A second stove chimney, square in plan, rises from near the middle of the west roof slope. The house has a limestone rubble foundation. With its heavy timber framing, the house represents a transitional example of the use of French vernacular design elements with Anglo-American construction techniques. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 99.

This house was built by a grandson-in-law of Louis Bolduc. The building was raised to two stories in height in the 1850s. In his report on the 1966-1967 restoration of the house, architect Ernest Allen Connally described the original appearance of the house based on building fabric that he studied:

It was a one-story frame house, with an attic and cellar. There were open galleries completely across the front and the rear. Still French in general concept but American in detail, it was an example of the transition from the French colonial tradition of building to the American style—a transition that was distinctive of the Mississippi Valley in the early nineteenth century. The Bolduc-LeMeilleur House was a large house of its type—37 feet across the front and 41 feet deep over-all—well built and richly furnished inside.¹⁸

LeMeilleur died shortly after the house's completion, and it passed to his mother-in-law Catherine Bolduc, the widow of Etienne Bolduc. It was subsequently acquired by Jean Baptiste Vallé who gave it to the Sisters of Loretto in 1837. They occupied the building for many years.¹⁹

Connally's restoration included removal of the house's second floor and an attached brick store building. The second story and store are shown in a photograph reproduced in a recently published book on Ste. Genevieve and are partially shown in a photograph from the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri.²⁰

60. **Joseph Amoureux House.** Local name: Etienne Parent House. 102 South Main Street c. 1844. Property type: Greek Revival house. In its present form, the Amoureux House is a side-hall, brick Greek Revival dwelling with a stepped front roof parapet. The façade features a recessed doorway placed in a trabeated surround. The door itself is flanked by two-thirds length sidelights and surmounted by a transom. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. The house has a stone foundation. A brick interior chimney rises from the ridge of its gabled roof. A two-story, shed-roofed ell adjoins the rear wall of the main block. The first story of the ell is constructed of brick, while the second story is constructed of wood frame sheathed in clapboards. This block is fenestrated with six-light windows in the second floor and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows in the first floor. The interior of the house retains a few pedimented, Greek Revival door heads. [C] The house is shown in its unrestored state in a 1983 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study. At that time, its façade wall was sheathed in false stone, and fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins.²¹

During the restoration it was discovered that the center window opening on the first floor originally extended to the floor and was the original front door. The present door opening in the south bay was originally a window opening.²²

A gabled roof, wood-framed shed is located in the rear yard. This clapboarded building has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a door centered in its east wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 97.

¹⁸ Ernest Allen Connally, "Final Report on the Bolduc-LeMeilleur House," March 27, 1967 (typescript in the Western Historical Collection, University of Missouri at Rolla.)

¹⁹ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 62.

²⁰ Naeger, Naeger and Evans, *Ste. Genevieve: A Leisurely Stroll Through History*, 70.

²¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, *Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Flood Control Study: Historic Structure Inventory and Flood Impact Forecast, Volume I* (St. Louis: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1983):154.

²² Franklin Myers, *Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*, September 2000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

61. **Colonial Thymes.** 104 South Main Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. Attached to the Joseph Amoureux House, this building, used as a café, is sheathed in clapboard and has a central, single-light, wood-framed door flanked by modern bay windows. The façade has a flat parapet. The rear elevation contains picture windows and French doors. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

62. **Gemien Beauvais House.** Local name: Linden House. 124 South Main Street. c. 1813. Contributing. HABS No.: MO-1174. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. In its present appearance, the house is an eaves front, five-bay, one and one-half story dwelling with a gallery recessed beneath its west eaves. The west facade is five bays wide and has a central door flanked by six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The side elevations are also fenestrated with six-over-six windows. Two gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six windows project from the west roof slope. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney projects from the east roof slope, and a second chimney projects from the north end of the roof ridge. A gabled, single-story ell with a south side gallery projects from the rear of the main block of the house. Double dormers project from the south roof slope of the ell and a brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof of the ell. This rear ell was added in the 1950s.

The house is of brick nogged, heavy timber frame construction. The original house consists of the northern portion of the present building. In original configuration, it was a single-story, hall-and-parlor plan house that presented its gable end to the street. It was enlarged several times. The first addition, which created the present facade, consisted of a central hall and the southern portion of the present facade. The present roof system was constructed when the southern half of the building and the central hall were built. Two early nineteenth century mantels survive in the oldest portion of the house. Some Greek Revival doors in the interior of the central hallway suggest that the central hallway and the southern wing were added in the mid-nineteenth century. Later additions include a brick rear ell and two subsequent wood-framed enlargements.²³ [C] UMC architectural survey number: 96.

Jean Baptiste Moreau, Sr. sold the lot on which this house was constructed to "Jemmien" (Gemien) Beauvais in 1811. Gemien Beauvais, the son of Pierre Beauvais and Marie Brosseau, married Placide Aubuchon in 1813. Ludwina Wilder enlarged the house after 1860. The house is presently owned by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Missouri.

63. **Louis Bolduc House.** 125 South Main Street. c. 1788 to 1793 (dendrochronology investigations). Individual National Historic Landmark. HABS No. MO-1105. Property type: French vertical log house. The Louis Bolduc House is a large example of vertical log construction on a stone foundation (*poteaux sur sole*). The house, which sits on an elevated cellar, measures 74 feet 8 1/2 inches across the front by 48 feet 1 1/2 inches deep. The walls are constructed of vertical, hewn, white oak logs, mortised into a sill, infilled with *bouzillage* and whitewashed on both the interior and exterior sides. The roof structure consists of king post trusses with longitudinal braces and mortise and tenon joinery. A typical French gallery is present on the four sides of the house but is interrupted by an attached kitchen at the northwest corner of the house. The porch posts are red cedar. Three chimneys rise from the roof, two serving fireplaces in the two principal rooms and a third in the kitchen attached to the northwest corner. All are constructed of stone.

The principal entrances are located near the center of both long sides of the house and open into a central passage. An entrance to the kitchen is placed at the northwest corner of the house. The double hung windows, present in 1938, were replaced by twelve-light casement windows during a 1956-57 restoration. The original hipped roof was reconstructed in 1956-7 using the original truss roof structure. The roof is covered in cedar shakes.²⁴

The first floor is divided into three rooms, a semi-central passage between two larger rooms, each end room with a chimney along the north wall. A kitchen with separate outside entrance and fireplace is located at the northwest corner of the house. This former corner of the gallery was enclosed between 1840 and 1860. Walls are plastered. The ceiling in the south

²³ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 63.

²⁴ Overby and Prawl, "Bolduc House," HABS MO-1105, January 17, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

chambre is plastered, while those in the center passage and north *salle* are exposed wood. The *salle* was built using a different construction technique than the *chambre* and the north *tambour*. In the *salle*, the 10 foot 11 inch high ceiling is of solid log construction. The *chambre* and *tambour* have 9 foot 2 inch high ceilings of typical French Canadian vernacular construction. The log ceiling over the *salle* rests on top of the log wall plate, although the ceilings in the *chambre* and *tambour* are composed of beaded beams and ceiling boards. The beams are mortised through the wall logs and act as wall ties, three of which project at both the front and rear walls, with exposed pins on the exterior face of the walls to hold them in place. This, a common type of construction in Canada, is found in only one other Ste. Genevieve house, the Lalumondiere House.²⁵

The attic, presently reached by ladder from the central hall, is a simple, open space. Many examples of early hardware survive in the house including wrought iron shutter and door hinges with forged nails, wrought iron latches and shutter dogs, and brass doorknobs. The gallery ceilings were originally open. [C] A reconstructed, pyramidal roofed, wood-framed kitchen is located in the rear yard and is now used as a bookstore. [C] The back yard is also planted in gardens. UMC architectural survey number: 98.

Dr. Ernest Allen Connally oversaw the restoration of the house that took place in 1956-1957. The most significant element of the restoration was the replacement of the double pitched, gable roof with a hipped roof for which clear evidence was present. The house was first recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1938. It was subsequently recorded in 1985-1987 by a HABS documentation team. The garden was restored based on a 1957 study by Dr. Connally.²⁶ Connally's careful restoration preserved and restored the historic architectural fabric of the house.

Louis Bolduc was born in the parish of St. Joachim, Canada, on December 24, 1734, the son of Zacharie Bolduc and Jeanne Meunier. He came to Ste. Genevieve in the 1760s. He was a prosperous lead miner, merchant and planter in early Ste. Genevieve and moved from the original town to the new town in about 1790. He lived in the house until his death in 1815. The house remained in the Bolduc family until the twentieth century and was occupied by Zoe Bolduc in the 1930s. In 1949, its present owners, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Missouri, acquired it.²⁷

64. 135 South Main Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This brick, gable front bungalow is marked by a side gable dormer and offset porch. The house is three bays deep. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A gabled dormer projects from the north roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation and its gable peak is sheathed in aluminum siding. A brick chimney adjoins the north wall of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 93.

65. 148 South Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne house has a pyramidal-roofed core with a projecting front gabled bay. A hipped roof, wood-framed porch extends the width of the west façade. This porch has a concrete foundation, turned balusters and posts, and brackets. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows of varying sizes. A wood, louvered vent is placed in a gabled surround at the peak of the front gable. The walls of the house are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the apex of the roof. A gabled roofed, single story ell projects from the north side of the rear wall of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 95.

66. Antoine O'Neill House. 150 South Main Street. c. 1810-1820. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. With its recessed front gallery porch, this five-bay, timber frame, I-house shows the influence of French vernacular design on non-French buildings. The porch, which rests on a limestone rubble foundation, has a roof supported by wood box columns. A

²⁵ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 70-71.

²⁶ Ernest Allen Connally, "Garden Plan for Bolduc House," October 28, 1957 (typescript in the Western Historical Collection, University of Missouri at Rolla).

²⁷ Overby and Prawl, "Bolduc House."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

central door is sheltered by the porch and is flanked by paired, six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The façade wall is stuccoed while the remaining walls are sheathed in clapboard. A limestone chimney adjoins the south gable end. A possible former rear porch has been enclosed. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 94.

O'Neill purchased the lot on which the house was built in 1810, and the house is first mentioned in an 1820 deed. The house was damaged by fire in 1982. Examination of the structure by University of Missouri researchers after the fire indicated that it was originally a five-bay, single-story building to which an upper half-story was later added.²⁸

67. 163 South Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, front gabled, Builder's Queen Anne house features a hipped front porch with wood box columns, a south side cross gable, and a angled, three sided bay in the north wall. The front porch shelters the main entry door surmounted by a transom. Most windows are one-over-one, double hung, sashes. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. Its hipped roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A chimney adjoins the north wall of the house. [C] Three outbuildings are associated with the house. A gabled roof, wood-framed, shed sheathed in clapboards with a door in its east wall is located south of the house. A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in corrugated metal is located at the end of the driveway south of the house. A prefabricated, gabled roof, metal-sided shed is located in back of the garage. [C/C/NC] UMC architectural survey number: 92.

68. 167 South Main Street. c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house. This two-story, wood-framed foursquare has a truncated gable wing on the façade. It retains its original hip-roofed porch with box columns and its original clapboards. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. According to architect Jack Luer, remnants of an earlier vertical log house survive in the basement of the present dwelling.²⁹ [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage is located at the end of a driveway north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 91

69. First Presbyterian Church. 160 South Main Street. 1904; annex constructed 1954. Property type: church. This Brick Gothic Revival church features a round-arched stained glass window in its west wall and a corner tower with a witch's hat roof. The corner tower originally contained the main entry to the church, but this entry, located in its west wall has been enclosed. The upper level of the tower has gothic-arched louvered openings. The sanctuary is joined to the education building by an eaves front gabled block. The primary, two-leaf, entry is placed in the west wall of this block and is sheltered by a hood supported by corner braces. The one-and-one-half story, gabled roof, brick clad education building is three bays wide and five bays deep. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows, and a circular, wood, louvered vent in placed in the gable peak. Three gabled wall dormers rise from the south elevation [C] UMC architectural survey number: 714.

70. John McArthur House. Local name: Ratté-Hoffman House. 198 South Main Street. c. 1809. Property type: I-house. The John McArthur House, located on the east side of South Main Street between the Missouri-Illinois Railroad tracks and South Gabouri Street, is located atop a slight rise. Its tree-shaded yard is littered with abandoned automobiles. This two-story, three-bay, timber-framed, I-house has a collapsing central stoop on its west façade and a two-story gallery recessed beneath its east eaves. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung windows. The house has a rubble foundation, walls sheathed in unpainted clapboards, and a roof sheathed in sheet metal. Exterior end chimneys adjoin the two gable ends.

The McArthur House, though deteriorating and in poor condition, is the least altered early nineteenth century Anglo-American house in Ste. Genevieve. Much of the exterior and interior architectural fabric is apparently original. [C] Plans are presently underway to assess the condition of the house and stabilize it, if necessary. UMC architectural survey number: 74.

²⁸ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 64.

²⁹ Jack Luer, interview, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, December 16, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24

The land on which this house is located was granted to Louis Ratte Labruyere by the Spanish government in 1784.³⁰ Louis Ratte Labruyere and his son Julian sold the property on which this house stands in 1809 to John McArthur.³¹ McArthur owned the property for only four years. In 1813, his mortgage was foreclosed, and the property was bought by John Scott.³² Architectural fabric suggests that the present house was erected following McArthur's acquisition of the property.³³

71. 199 South Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne house has a hip-roofed porch with bracketed eaves and a shed front dormer. It is located above the level of the street. The porch features turned posts and a spindlework frieze. The front gable is sheathed in fishscale shingles. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Stained glass windows are placed in the borders of some openings. A shed-roofed dormer projects from the east roof slope. [C] A shed-roofed shed sheathed in board and batten siding is placed in the south side yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 90.

72. Railroad Bridge. Missouri-Illinois Railroad over South Main Street. c. 1901. Property type: bridge. This steel girder railroad bridge crosses South Main Street at a skewed angle and adjoins timber bent spans that carry the railroad line across the South Fork of the Gabouri Creek. The bridge has steel, paneled girder parapet walls, walls that curve downward at either end. The bridge abutments, seats,

and wing walls are all concrete. The top of the west abutment contains a 1901 date. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

73. Aaron Elliott House. 207 South Main Street. c. 1806 to 1812. Property type: I-house. The Aaron Elliott House was built as a central chimney I-house. In its present configuration, the house is T-shaped in plan. The gable-fronted, east portion of the house is the oldest portion. The present principal entrance to the house is located at the junction of the gable front and side gable portions of the house. A hip-roofed, bracketed porch, probably added in the late nineteenth century, shelters this entrance. Fenestration consists of regularly spaced, six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A bracketed, boxed cornice with returns marks the roof junction. The house has a limestone rubble foundation, is sheathed in wood shingles, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick chimneys project from the roof ridge of the gable front block and from the west end of the eaves front block.

The interior of the gable-fronted block has hand-hewn sills, plates, and principal uprights. The corner braces and intermediate uprights are vertical sawn. Some cellar joists are hand-hewn; others are vertical sawn. The oldest section of the house measures about 45 feet long and 22 feet wide. It appears to have had two rooms on each floor and no central hallway. Six-panel doors in this section of the house date from the early nineteenth century. Most of the remaining woodwork in the house dates from the mid-nineteenth century or later. The two-story addition was constructed in the late nineteenth century. The house shows the typical evolution of a house of its age. The original block of the house is discernable and major portions of its original or early fabric are intact. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 61.

74. Off west side, South Main Street. c. 1900-1910. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This one-and-one half-story, vernacular Victorian house is located west of Main Street on a private driveway. The massing of the house is complex with two perpendicular, gabled front blocks intersecting a mansard-roofed core. The north gabled-front block features a three-sided first floor bay, an element common to many vernacular Victorian houses in Ste. Genevieve. A hipped roof, wraparound porch extends from the east side of this bay and down the east side of the house. The nine-bay porch has a concrete foundation and square wood posts. The main entry door is sheltered by the west end of the porch and is surmounted by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Wall dormers are placed into the north and

³⁰ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 121.

³¹ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 19.

³² Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 122.

³³ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 65.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

east roof slopes. A sawn vergeboard is placed in the front gable. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, while the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the flat upper surface of the roof. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding with a one-light window in the side elevation is located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

75. Off west side, South Main Street. c. 1960. This eaves front, wood-framed ranch house has a recessed central entry. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, two-light sliding windows, and a picture window. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

76. 211 South Main Street. c. 1960. This single-story, side-gabled, wood-framed ranch house with a gable front south garage bay has its lower façade wall sheathed in stone. The upper wall is sheathed in aluminum siding. A stone chimney adjoins the north gable end. Fenestration includes eight-over-eight, double hung, sash windows, casement windows, and picture windows. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

77. 250 South Main Street. c. 1940. Property type: Cape Cod/Williamsburg house. This wood-framed, Cape Cod house has a shed-roofed porch and shed-roofed carport attached to its north end wall. The main entry is centered on its west façade and is sheltered by a shed roofed stoop with a concrete foundation and square wood posts. This door is flanked by paired one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The north porch has been partly enclosed and the terminating carport represents a relatively recent addition. The lower walls of the house are stuccoed, while the gable peaks are sheathed in clapboards. A gabled ell extends from the north end of the rear wall. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles, and a brick chimney rises from near the center of the west roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

78. 275-285 South Main Street. c. 1970. These four sheet metal-clad, shallow gabled mobile homes are fenestrated with either one-over-one, double hung, sash windows or grouped hopper windows. All have sheet metal skirts, and wood-framed front steps. [NC-4] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

79. 288 South Main Street. c. 1900. Property type: American foursquare house. This wood-framed, single story foursquare features a double entrance and hipped stoop. The stoop has turned corner posts and is partially enclosed with latticework. An enclosed, shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the block. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped dormer fenestrated with a pair of two-light windows projects from the west roof slope. The house retains its original clapboards. Its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and a brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed shed sheathed in corrugated metal sheets and fenestrated with four-light windows is located in back of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 69.

80. 296 South Main Street. c. 1940. Property type: twentieth century vernacular house. This one-story, side-gabled, wood-framed cottage is sheathed in wood panels. Fenestration consists of three-over-one and two-over-two double hung, sash windows, as well as two-light sliding windows. The front door is located off-center on the south wall. [C] The property includes a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in board and batten and wood panels with a corrugated metal roof located southeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

81. 299 South Main Street. c. 1940. Property type: twentieth century vernacular house. This house has experienced numerous additions and changes that have hidden or destroyed its historic character. The east façade of the house consists of a gable front block and a two-story, shed-roofed block. A raised shed-roofed porch projects from the east wall of the shed-roofed block. This porch projects from the upper level and has wrought iron posts and a wrought iron railing. Fenestration of the block consists of one-over-one and three-over-one, double hung, sash windows, and picture windows. The building has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the interior of the roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

82. 204 St. Mary's Road. c. 1925. Property type: twentieth century vernacular house. This side-gabled, wood-framed house has a complicated massing that appears to represent several periods of construction. The west end of the main block is a single story in height, while the east end is two stories in height. A shed-roofed front porch extends the width of the north façade. This porch has a solid stuccoed balustrade with central entry bay marked by square newels. The entry marks the location of the front door. This door is flanked by full-length sidelights. A shed-roofed single-story ell projects from the rear of the east end of the house. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows with brick sills and lintels. The house is sheathed in stucco and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage with a concrete foundation and sheathed in wood paneling is located off Main Street to the rear of the house. An open shed carport is appended to the south wall of the garage. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

83. 224 St. Mary's Road. 1965 [assessment records]. This single-story, side-gabled ranch house has a cross gable at the east end of its façade. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows and a picture window. The lower façade wall of the house is sheathed in brick veneer, while the upper wall is sheathed in aluminum siding. Its foundation is concrete, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] A front gabled, wood-framed garage with an overhead door in its north elevation is located to the rear of the house. This garage is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a concrete foundation. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

84. Nicolas Janis House. Local names: Green Tree Tavern, Janis-Ziegler House. 241 St. Mary's Road. c. 1790-1791. HABS No.: MO-1104. Property type: French vertical log house. As Jack Luer and Jesse Francis note, in this house the blend of the traditional French *poteaux sur sol/bousillage* construction and the American desire for comfort and privacy is evident. The *cuisine d'été* (free standing kitchen) and *four de terre* (free standing exterior bake oven) were abandoned in favor of the Anglo kitchen with its massive cooking fireplace. Individual rooms were provided for privacy and sleeping. Each room had its own fireplace. Federal style details including doors, mantels, double-hung windows, and millwork were used, and brick was the preferred material for chimneys. A roof with gable ends enclosed the attic, and a permanent stairway made the attic more accessible. A raised basement provided housing for slaves at one end and a secure storeroom at the other. These American spatial and functional concepts are combined with the traditional French *poteaux sur sol/bousillage* construction, roof overhangs shading the wall for comfort, and a family dwelling and business under the same roof.

Unlike typical French houses, the roof has pegged rafters rather than trusses. According to dendrochronological investigation, tested roof members were cut in 1808. These members may have replaced portions of the original framing, because documentary evidence points to a late eighteenth century construction date. The house, which measures 73 feet 6 inches across the front by 39 feet 9 inches deep, is a large example of vertical log construction on a raised, random cut, stone foundation. The walls are hewn, white oak logs, mortised into a sill, infilled with *bousillage*. The west wall was sheathed with horizontal clapboards over nogging. Both gable ends were also sheathed in horizontal clapboards. The hand-hewn, pine roof rafters with vertically sawn collar beams are spaced about two feet on center. A typical French colonial gallery extends along three sides of the house. The gallery has red cedar posts. Secondary rafters extend over the gallery giving the characteristic double pitch to the roof. The gable ends of the building are sheathed in clapboards and are fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung windows. More than 90 percent of the original interior woodwork remains.

The house's plan is typical of large French colonial homes with a major central room flanked by three smaller rooms on one side and two smaller rooms on the other side. The house has an unusual triangular chimney and clear evidence for a second one that does not survive above the basement level. Evidence of the relocation of the stairway is also clear. The house contains the most unaltered interior of any surviving Creole house in Ste. Genevieve. Many interesting early details survive including doors, windows, shutters, hardware, and three Federal style mantels.

Changes were made to the building during its construction. After the foundation and log walls were in place but before the gallery deck or roof framing was installed, the west gallery and southwest corner of the south gallery were enclosed as two *cabinets* with rough hewn willow studs for the exterior walls. A transitional roof with gabled end walls extending over the end galleries replaced the planned hip roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

The house has had few alterations.³⁴ The most extensive alterations occurred in 1800. The triangular-shaped chimney with its two fireplaces and oven was removed from the west end. The door between the kitchen and tavern has been changed to a cased opening, the interior walls of the original *cabinets* have had doors added, three new brick stove flues were also added, and in the trading room in the center of the building, a replacement boxed stair was added. The mantelpieces are of the Federal period and were probably additions.³⁵ Several porch posts display early carvings. On the left post as one faces the trade room door, one can see the carved initials, "FJ," i.e. "Francois Janis." On the post to the right of this is carved "H Janis," the name of one of Francois' sons. Two other posts display Masonic emblems.

In the late eighteenth century, the house was sited above the level of St. Mary's Road. A limestone retaining wall extended along the edge of the property. This wall still exists but is presently hidden by the raised road. The house was inundated during the 1993 flood. As a result, it suffered significant damage. Restoration has been underway for the past four years with the goal of returning the exterior and much of the interior as possible to its historic appearance. Presently, the clapboards that formerly clad the house have been removed, as has the enclosure of the crawlspace. The house retains a large amount of its historic fabric, and the ongoing restoration seeks to replicate missing elements of the original fabric. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 58.

The site of the house was part of U.S. Survey 352, originally confirmed to Jean Baptiste LaBreche in 1789. This property was acquired in the same year by Nicolas Janis when it was described as "LaBreche's Cow Pasture." It was transferred, with a house on it, to his son Francois in 1796.³⁶ In 1803, Francois entered into a contract for the stone wall across the front of the property. About the same time, he began to operate the Greentree Tavern in the house. On April 20, 1833, Francois's heirs sold it to Mathias Ziegler. The property remained in Ziegler family ownership for 105 years. It was later opened as a house museum. The house was documented in 1985 by a HABS team under the direction of Professor Osmund Overby of the University of Missouri.

Nicolas Janis spent the first portion of his adult life in Kaskaskia. He married Susanne LaSource at Kaskaskia in 1751. The marriage produced four children: Francois, Jean-Baptiste, Antoine, and Felicite. The latter married Vital St. Gemme Beauvais in 1775.

85. 284 St. Mary's Road. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne style house consists of a hipped roof core with front and side gables. A two-bay stoop is located at the junction of the hipped block and the front gable. This porch features turned posts and a spindlework frieze. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A hipped roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] The property also include a gabled roof shed sheathed in metal sheets with a roof sheathed in sheet metal. Side hinged doors are placed in the east elevation. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed

86. St. Mary's Road and Seraphin Street. c. 1970. Noncontributing. This corrugated metal mobile home has a wood-framed, shed-roofed, screened porch addition. Fenestration consists of groups of three, pivoting windows. The mobile home is sheathed in metal sheets. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

87. 306 St. Mary's Road. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gabled front, one and one-half story, wood-framed bungalow is located on the east side of St. Mary's Road. Its west façade features an offset, gable front porch whose roof is supported by square wood posts. This porch shelters the front door, located in a recess in the wall plane. A shed-roofed ell adjoins the rear wall of the house. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash

³⁴ A detailed discussion of alterations that did occur is contained in Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 67-68.

³⁵ Osmund Overby, "Nicolas Janis House," HABS No. MO-1104, , January 17, 1987.

³⁶ Goodspeed, *Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri* (Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1955), 244.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from close to the center of the roof ridge. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed, aluminum-sided, two car garage is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows is located to the northeast of the house and is connected to it by a breezeway. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 48.

88. 309 St. Mary's Road. c. 1850-1875. Property type: I-house. This two-story, three-bay, wood-framed, vernacular Anglo-American I-house is raised on a concrete foundation and limestone foundation. A raised, three-bay, shed-roofed porch extends across its east façade wall and a shed-roofed addition projects from the north gable end. A full-width, enclosed, shed-roofed porch projects from the rear elevation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in corrugated metal sheets. This house, along with the adjacent Brooks House, represents the remnants of an African-American neighborhood that formerly existed in the area. [C] The property also includes an open, pseudo-gambrel-roofed carport with metal posts. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

89. Brooks House. 311 St. Mary's Road. c. 1850-1875. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story, pre-classic, four-bay I-house is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A three-bay, shed stoop with turned posts and X-patterned balustrade shelters paired doors. The stoop rests on brick piers. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in metal shingles. A brick chimney rises from near the center of the roof ridge. [C] The property also includes a shed roofed, wood-framed shed sheathed with a sheet metal roof located southwest of the house. [C]

A free African-American man named Casimere occupied this house early in its history.³⁷ This house, along with its neighbor, 309 St. Mary's Road, represent the remnants of an African-American neighborhood of Ste. Genevieve. The house has been vacant since the death of William Brooks in 1983 but is undergoing rehabilitation in 2001. UMC architectural survey number: 44.

90. 317 St. Mary's Road. 1962 [assessment records]. This one-story, wood-framed ranch house has a side gable orientation and an integral garage. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins, pivoting windows, and picture windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A wood-framed deck projects from its rear wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

91. 321 St. Mary's Road. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed. c. 1960. This one-story, wood-framed, L-plan ranch house has a gabled ell projecting from its south gable end. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins, and a picture window. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [NC] The property includes a gabled roof, wood-framed, aluminum-sided garage at the west end of the lot. Its façade is fenestrated with an overhead door. The garage is fenestrated with two-light windows. [NC]

The house is located on the site of the Misplait House, a French vertical log dwelling that was demolished in the 1940s. A French well, constructed of shaped limestone blocks with a typical French tent roof, remains in the side yard of the house. This well was constructed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century [CS]. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

92. 323 St. Mary's Road. c. 1900. Property type: T-plan house. This wood-framed, T-plan house has a hip-roofed, enclosed porch and a shed-roofed, single story, rear ell. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A concrete block chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge of the eaves front block. [C] A gable front, wood-framed shed is

³⁷ Bonnie Stepenoff, interview, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, December 15, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29

located southwest of the house. The east gable of this shed contains two, side-hinged wood doors. Also located on the property is a gabled front, wood-framed shed and an open, shed-roofed, wood-framed garage with a sheet metal roof. Both are located west of the house. [C-3] UMC architectural survey number: 41.

93. Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais House. Local name: Amoureux House. 327 St. Mary's Road. HABS No.: MO-1114.c. 1792 (dendrochronology investigation); shortened and subdivided c. 1842. Property type: French vertical log house. The property is one of only a few surviving French Canadian vernacular dwellings of its period in the United States. It is also one of three surviving *poteaux en terre* (post-in-ground) houses in Ste. Genevieve. The house has been shortened from its original size. Restoration architect Jack Luer estimates that the building originally measured 69 feet long by 28 feet wide.³⁸ The log walls are 12-inch cedar logs. The house presently measures approximately 51 feet by 27 feet in plan excluding the front and rear porches. The porches are approximately 10 and 8 feet in depth.

The house is oriented with its gable end facing St. Mary's Road. A raised porch is recessed beneath the shed-roofed eaves on the south side of the house, while former north side porch is enclosed. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung sash windows and 12-light windows. The walls of the house are sheathed in clapboard and stucco. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. One brick chimney projects from the west end of the roof ridge, while a second chimney projects from close to the center of the roof ridge. Before the gables were constructed, the house had a steep French Canadian hipped roof with a 72 degree slope on the ends and 52 degree slope on the sides.³⁹ During the roof renovation, the west chimney was removed. The portion of the east chimney that projected above the roof was changed from stone to brick. A new brick chimney was added at the west wall to accommodate stoves.⁴⁰

The original tapered walnut ceiling beams have walnut ceiling boards, rived, then hewn flat on top and planed smooth on the bottom with a bead added at the exposed edge. Battens are used to cover the joints. All are held in place with hand-forged nails and were concealed by a plaster ceiling (removed c. 1970).

Interior alterations also occurred during the 1840s. The interior space remaining after the west end of the building was removed was subdivided into four rooms with a center hall by the installation of plaster and wood partitions. The dates of these partitions were established by the presence of straight-shanked blunt end screws that were manufactured during the 1840s. Tongue and groove flooring had replaced the original floors prior to the installation of the partitions. Other alterations that may have occurred at this time included the closing of the remaining fireplace opening and the relocation of its walnut mantel. The original casement windows were replaced with pine double hung sash, and the original doors and interior trim were replaced with pine. The original shutters and their strap hinges were replaced with slat blinds. The exterior face of the wall logs below the new porch ceilings had sawn lath and lime plaster installed, while the exterior face of the east and west log walls and the new gabled were sheathed in wood siding.⁴¹ [C] UMC architectural survey number: 40.

Photographs of the house in the HABS collection provide a detailed view of how it appeared in the 1930s. At that time, both galleries were open. At least some of the window sashes were missing, and an exterior stairway provided access to the garret from the west end of the south gallery.

The house was built by Jean Baptiste St. Gemme de Beauvais, Jr. and was later lived in by his son, Raphael, and subsequently by August St. Gemme. Beauvais ancestry has been traced back to Gabriel Beauvais and Marie Crosnier of St. Martin, Perche, France. Their son came to Canada in the mid-1600s and their grandchild, Raphael, came to Kaskaskia in the early eighteenth

³⁸ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 55.

³⁹ Charles E. Peterson, "Early Ste. Genevieve and Its Architecture," *Missouri Historical Review* 35 (January 1941), 223.

⁴⁰ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 56.

⁴¹ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 57-58. This book contains much additional information about interior and exterior fabric and changes to this fabric over time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 30

century. In 1852, Benjamin Amoureux acquired the house.⁴² The house was recorded in 1956 HABS documentation undertaken by James F. O'Gorman and Marshal Cantor of the Washington University School of Architecture. The building is presently owned by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and is part of the state historic site in Ste. Genevieve.

94. 331 St. Mary's Road. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow has a side-gabled roof and a porch recessed beneath the front eaves. The three-bay porch has battered, wood, box columns that rise from brick plinths with concrete caps. The porch foundation is concrete. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed dormer, fenestrated with four, three-over-one windows projects from the east roof slope. This dormer contains a row of four, three-over-one, double hung sash windows. The roof junction is marked by wood angle brackets in the gable ends, and exposed rafter tails at the eaves. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in diamond-patterned cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in diamond-patterned asphalt shingles. [C] A gable-front, wood-framed shed sheathed in clapboards is located in the rear yard of the house. This shed appears to be contemporaneous with the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 39.

95. 335 St. Mary's Road. c. 1960. This L-plan ranch house has a front door located in a rectangular projection in the middle of the east façade. A window constructed of curved glass block is located south of the door. A secondary door is located in the south wall of the house. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins and a picture window. Most openings are sheltered by aluminum awnings. The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the north end of the east roof slope. This chimney is crowned by a ceramic cap. [NC] A contemporaneous, wood-framed, gable front garage is located at the west end of a driveway south of the house. This garage is sheathed in aluminum siding. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

96. Creole House. 339 St. Mary's Road. 1982; addition: 2000. Creole house is a one-story, wood-framed, hip-roofed, imitation French vernacular, bed and breakfast designed by architect St. Louis architect Jack Luer. A central, hipped roof block is flanked by two hipped roof wings. A recessed gallery extends the width of the east façade of the house. Two gabled dormers project from the east roof slope, and two limestone chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge of the main block. Two-leaf, wood-framed, glass doors in the center of the east elevation are the main entrance to the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

97. LaSource-Durand House. 347 St. Mary's Road (moved from Chadwell Lane, 1983). HABS No.: MO-1281. c. 1807, enlarged c. 1814 (dendrochronology). Property type: French vertical log house. The original house was a one-room cabin measuring 17 by 19 feet in plan with two doors, two windows and porches on the front and rear. It had a chimney with a fireplace that had a bake oven in its back. The fireplace originally had a walnut Federal style mantel. After Durand's acquisition of the property, he built a 17 foot by 15 foot addition. In later years, the building grew to a six-room, 1 ½ story dwelling prior to being moved. Today, the building is again a one-room cabin. The 1814 addition was dismantled and the material was stored. The entire original roof framing system was lost when the building was enlarged to one and one-half stories.

This unrestored, vertical log on sill house is presently located on the same property as the Jean Baptiste Bequet House. Set on a coursed limestone foundation, the vertical logs are covered with narrow wood lath and the remains of clapboards. Both the logs and the sills are clearly visible. Window and door frames are visible, although the window sashes and doors themselves are missing. The south gable peak is open, while the north gable peak is enclosed with plywood panels. Its roof is temporarily clad in metal sheets. [C] The house was moved to its present location in 1984-5 to avoid demolition. UMC architectural survey number: 254.

The house was moved to its present location in 1984-85 to avoid demolition. Another vertical log building, the Rozier cabin (HABS No. MO-1280), was also moved to the property to prevent its demolition. It is presently in storage.

⁴² Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 12, 14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

98. Jean Baptiste Bequet House. Local name: Bequet-Ribault House 351 St. Mary's Road. Contributing. HABS No.: MO-1114. c. 1808 (dendrochronology investigation). Property type: French vertical log house. The Bequet House is one of three extant post-in-ground (*poteaux en terre*) houses in Ste. Genevieve. The one and one-half story house measures 22 feet by 37 feet 6 inches in plan. Originally the house was a one-room cabin with a large stone fireplace on its north wall. Its original King post truss roof and longitudinal wind bracing have been little changed.

The first floor structure consists of log beams spaced at four feet on center. The vertical logs are squared cedar posts. Barkless willows are used to plug the gaps between the cedar uprights on three sides of the house. The gaps between the logs were originally filled with mud.⁴³ The attic structure consists of 4 inch by 8 inch hewn beams spaced unevenly at approximately 2 feet 6 inches transversely. These beams are anchored through the vertical logs. Hewn squared mortise and tenon roof trusses are anchored with pegs to the upper plate perimeter.

The plate of the house is composed of six separate timbers. The plates on the narrow ends of the house are single, squared timbers about 21 feet 3 inches long, while the plate on each of the longer sides is two squared timbers, approximately 37 feet 3 inches long, spliced together with three pegs.⁴⁴

The existing central chimney is not original. Its original chimney was on the north end. The addition of the mantle and the lowering of windows were done in an effort to Anglicize the house. In recent years, the earth footing has been recently stabilized with a concrete retaining wall all around the earth basement. Additional stabilizing was provided by installation of a concrete collar beam 1 foot in height on both sides of the exposed base of the vertical posts. This beam has been in place for several decades.

The house has a raised gallery on all four sides. Square wood posts that extend from the ground to the roof framing support this gallery. The east facade has a central doorway flanked by window openings. There are two pairs of exterior doors: one pair facing east into the cabin from the east gallery and the second pair facing west, opening onto the west gallery. There were six walnut-cased window openings. Five of these openings had only wood exterior shutters for closures, while the sixth opening, facing west, was fitted with a pair of casement sash. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 37.

A major remodeling early in the nineteenth century added a central chimney with a large fireplace, a pine mantel and a willow palisade partition plastered with mud and fitted with a connecting door. This wall divided the cabin into two smaller rooms, a *salle* with a *cabinet* north of the chimney and a *chambre* to the south. As part of this remodeling, nine-over-six, double hung, windows were installed. The original window openings were lowered so that the sills would match the new pine chair rail in the *chambre*. A boxed stair was added in the *salle*, replacing the original ladder and trap door. Changes to the exterior included reconfiguration of the roofline by removal of both end galleries, roof hips and finials, and replacement with the then fashionable gable roof. Wood siding was added to the north and south elevations since the roof no longer provided protection for the logs.

The 1930s appearance of the house is shown in photographs in the HABS collection. At that time, the house had a double-pitch, gable roof with front and rear galleries. A large central chimney rose from the center of the roof ridge, and a smaller, brick stove chimney adjoined the north wall of the house.

Several outbuildings are located southwest of the house. All appear to have been constructed in the early twentieth century. Closest to the road is a gabled shed, rectangular in plan. This wood-framed shed has vertical board walls and a roof sheathed in wood shingles. [C] A barn is located west of the shed and is oriented perpendicularly to it. This gabled-roof, wood-framed, vertical boarded building has a tall rectangular opening in its north gable end and an entry door at the west end of the north

⁴³ Melburn D. Thurman, *Building a House in 18th Century Ste. Genevieve* (Ste. Genevieve: Pendragon's Press, 1984), 7. Thurman's book is a comprehensive account of the design and construction of the house.

⁴⁴Ibid., 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

wall. Its roof is sheathed in sheet metal. [C] Further west is a wood-framed shed. The façade wall of the shed is recessed so that the east slope of the roof forms a canopy supported by square wood posts. The shed is sheathed in vertical boards and has a sheet metal roof. [C]

Jean Baptiste Bequet *fil* (1751-1813), for whom the house was built, was born in Kaskaskia and later moved to Cahokia. He married Louise LaSource, and they had three children. On January 28, 1809, he transferred the house and lot to Jean Baptiste Bequet, Jr. The house and lot were sold at a sheriff's sale on May 19, 1840 to Antoine Ricoli. Two days later, it was sold by Ricoli to Clarice Ribault, a free woman of color. The Ribault family were descendants of Jean Ribault who came from France via New Orleans to Ste. Genevieve, where he died in 1849.⁴⁵ In 1837, Clarice, a free woman of color brought to Ste. Genevieve from Virginia by John Ribault, purchased the house and raised her children there. The house is unusual as one of only a small number of remaining houses owned by an African American woman in a slave state prior to the Civil War. The house remained in Ribault family ownership until 1981. The house was documented in 1985 by a HABS team under the supervision of Professor Osmund Overby of the University of Missouri. In the 1980s, the building was restored under the guidance of Jack R. Luer for Royce and Marge Wilhauk. In 1991, the Wilhauks sold the property to the Historic Preservation Revolving Fund of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. In 1996, the property was sold to William and Donna Charron.⁴⁶

99. 355 St. Mary's Road. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This one-and-one-half story wood-framed bungalow serves as the office of the adjacent mobile home park. Its east façade is marked by a wide, shallow gabled front porch and a gabled wall dormer. The front porch has battered end posts that rise from brick plinths with concrete caps. Central concrete steps extend up to the porch. The porch has modern wrought iron railings, and the railings for the steps are anchored in central brick newels. The wall dormer is fenestrated with four, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed enclosed porch projects from the rear wall of the house. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in patterned asphalt shingles. [C] A wood-framed, gabled front and wing plan garage, also sheathed in aluminum siding, is located in back of the house on the south side of the mobile home park driveway. This garage has recently installed overhead doors. Its foundation is concrete and it has a standing seam metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

100. 359 St. Mary's Road. c. 1980. This one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled ranch house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows and a picture window. Its main entry is placed off-center on its east façade and is sheltered by a corrugated metal hood. A garage bay is attached to the south end of the main block. This garage bay contains a second entry door. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the rear slope of the roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

101. 363 St. Mary's Road. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. The façade of this one and one-half story, wood-framed, I-house features a hip-roofed porch with turned posts, brackets and patterned woodwork at the eaves. Two gabled dormers project from the east roof plane. The house is sheathed in clapboards and the gable peaks are sheathed in patterned shingles. A bulkhead adjoins the south end wall, and a gabled ell projects from the north end of the rear wall. The house has a stone foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed garage has an overhead door in its east wall. This garage is located southwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 25.

102. 375 St. Mary's Road. 1904. Property type: American foursquare house. This two-story, hip-roofed wood-framed foursquare features a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. A shed-roofed, single-story ell projects from the rear wall. This porch, reached by wide wood steps, shelters the front door. This door is surmounted by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists largely of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A three sided bay is placed at the south end of the east façade. Bracketed eaves mark the roof junction, and hip-roofed dormers rise from the front and side roof slopes. A shed-

⁴⁵ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 11-12.

⁴⁶ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 46-50

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

roofed, single story ell projects from the rear wall of the main block of the house. The walls of the house are clapboarded and the roof is sheathed with patterned asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the south roof slope of the main block, and a second brick chimney rises from the rear wall of the rear ell. A concrete walk extends up to the front steps from the road. The east terminus of the walk is marked by flanking concrete newel posts. [C] A recently constructed, sheet metal clad, gabled roof shed is located northwest of the house. [NC]. An eaves front, gabled roof, board and batten and German sided shed with an asphalt shingle roof is located southwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 24.

103. 379 St. Mary's Road. c. 1960. This one-story, hip-roofed, brick ranch house has its front door located in a rectangular recess on the east façade and a rollup garage door in the north end wall. A shed-roofed, wood-framed ell sheathed in aluminum siding projects from its west wall. French doors are placed in the north wall of the house. Fenestration consists of single-light, casement windows. The house has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

104. 379 St. Mary's Road [rear]. c. 1960. This hipped roof, brick ranch house is located on the south side of a driveway west of 379 St. Mary's Road. Its front door is located at the north end of the east façade. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

105. 381 St. Mary's Road. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This side gabled, brick bungalow has a gable front porch with battered square brick porch posts rising from brick plinths. The porch has a concrete foundation and a solid concrete balustrade. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, and the front gable is sheathed in vinyl siding. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A wood-framed, cross-gabled, board and batten, garage and carport is located to the rear of the building. This building may postdate the house but appears to be roughly 50 years old. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 22.

106. Jean Baptiste Vallé II-house. Local name: Pierre Dorlac House. 389 St. Mary's Road HABS No.: MO-1285. c. 1807 (dendrochronology). Property type: French vertical log house. This one and one-half story, vertical log building measures approximately 35 feet across the front by 50 feet 6 inches deep and sits on a random cut limestone foundation. The original portion of the house was a two room, 35 by 22 feet 9 inch, block. This original small house has undergone many additions and alterations. The original porch that extended across the rear elevation was enclosed, a new porch was added, and then it, too, was enclosed. New windows, new siding, and a reworked front porch have changed the exterior character of the house.

The first story structure consists of 12 to 14-inch diameter white oak logs spaced at two feet on center mortised into a sill, infilled with handmade brick. The logs are plastered on the interior and sheathed with horizontal clapboards on the exterior. The house has vertically sawn, pegged rafters braced by collar beams. Typical French colonial galleries are present at the front and rear of the house. These porches still have the original beaded, exposed joists. Secondary rafters extend over the rear gallery giving the characteristic double pitch to the roof. The rear gallery has been enclosed with screens and a half-wall sheathed with weatherboard. A chimney with a stone foundation and brick stack carries two fireplaces, one on the upper level and one in the basement.⁴⁷

The principal entrance is at the center of the front of the house. A three-light transom surmounts the four-paneled front door. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash with louvered wood shutters. The porch is recessed behind the front eaves of the house. This porch has a coursed, limestone block foundation pierced with six-light windows. Concrete steps extend upward to the central bay of the porch. The roof of the house is sheathed in standing seam metal.

⁴⁷ Osmund Overby and Toni M. Prawl, "Jean Baptiste Vallé House II," HABS No. MO-31-10, January 17, 1987; Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 104.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34

The first floor is divided into five rooms. The attic is simple, open, unfinished space. A boxed-in corner stairway in the living room provides access to the attic. The first floor flooring was installed during the twentieth century and consists of pine tongue and groove planks. The walls are sheathed in plaster. The second floor structure consists of 4-inch by 8-inch beaded beams spaced at 3 to 4 foot intervals and anchored to a vertical log wall. The gable roof is framed with sawn mortise and tenon rafters held together with pegs placed 2 feet on center.

The house appears to have been remodeled several decades after it was built. The interior layout of rooms was modified to accommodate a central hall. The doors, window casings, and baseboards were also changed at that time. Other evidence of this remodeling includes the Greek Revival-style transom over the entry door and the pedimented interior door and window lintels.⁴⁸ The house shows the evolution of a French vernacular dwelling in response to changing architectural tastes. [C]

Three outbuildings are located west of the house. The largest is a gable-roofed, wood-framed barn sheathed in vertical boards located to the northwest of the house. [C] The second, located closer to the house is a shallow gabled roof, wood-framed, vertical board garage. This garage has two-leaf, side-hinged doors in its east façade and six-light windows in its side elevations. Its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. [C] The third is a wood-framed chicken house located southwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 24.

The site of the house was part of U.S. Survey 218, confirmed to Pierre Dorlac in 1790. Pierre Dorlac (died 1803) was the son of Francois Dorlac and Françoise Phillipaux, among the early settlers of Ste. Genevieve. He married Elisabeth Langellier and they had six children.⁴⁹ His widow and second husband sold the property in 1806. The property is then described as containing "a house made of logs and cover[ed] with planks, also a barn and other log cabins." The new owners were Jean Baptiste Vallé, nephew of the Commandant by the same name, and his wife Catherine Moreau. Jean Baptiste Vallé was a descendant of Francois Vallé, a Kaskaskia merchant originally from Beauport, Canada, who assumed command of the newly organized militia in Ste. Genevieve.⁵⁰ Tree ring data suggests that the house was built shortly after the Vallé's acquisition of the property. The house was recorded by a 1985 HABS team under the supervision of Professor Osmund Overby of the University of Missouri.

107. 401 St. Mary's Road. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow is sheathed in stone veneer. Its east façade is marked by a gabled front porch and a front gable dormer. The dormer is fenestrated with four, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The porch has a solid stone balustrade, stone posts, and a front gable sheathed in vinyl siding. It shelters the central front door, an opening flanked by full-length sidelights. Both the door and the sidelights have three vertical lights. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A three sided bay window is placed at the center of the north gable end. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles.[C]

A gabled roof, brick shed is located in the rear yard. Its east façade is pierced by a door and a one-over-one, double hung, sash window. A second one-over-one, double hung, sash window is placed in the north gable end. Its roof junction is marked by exposed rafter tails, and its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. This building appears to have been constructed at about the same time as the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 20.

108. 411 St. Mary's Road. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. Typical of gabled front and wing plan houses in Ste. Genevieve, this house has a hipped roof stoop located at the junction of the two blocks and a roof gable above. The porch, raised on brick piers, has turned wood posts and sawn brackets. It shelters the two primary doors, one located in the east façade and the other located in the north wall of the gable front portion. A shed-roofed ell adjoins the rear of the block. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a stone foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge near the junction of the two

⁴⁸ Overby and Prawl, "Jean Baptiste Vallé House II."

⁴⁹ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 8.

⁵⁰ Kristen Kalen Morrow, "Ste. Genevieve's First Family...a chronicle of the Vallés," *Gateway Heritage* (Fall 1987): 25.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

blocks. [C] A gable and shed-roofed, wood-framed, clapboarded shed is located west of the house. This shed, which probably was constructed at the same time as the house, has a brick foundation, two vertical board doors in its east wall, and a corrugated metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 19.

109. 452 LaPorte Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This two-story, wood-framed, vernacular Victorian, gable front and wing house has a hipped roof front porch and a shed-roofed, single story, rear ell. The front porch has a concrete foundation, turned posts, and a spindlework frieze. It shelters the front door which is placed in the north wall of the gable-front block. The house is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The walls are sheathed with asphalt shingles patterned to resemble brick. The roof is also sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge near the crossing. [C] A large, prefabricated, sheet metal clad garage with an overhead door in its east gable end is located southeast of the house at the junction of LaPorte and Ziegler streets. [NC] Another outbuilding, at the rear of the house is a gambrel roofed, metal-sided, prefabricated shed of recent construction located north of the garage. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

110. 456 LaPorte Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable-fronted, one and one-half story, wood-framed bungalow has a partial width gabled front porch and shed dormers. The porch has a solid balustrade and square wood porch posts. A secondary door is placed at the rear of the north elevation and is sheltered by a shed stoop. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in corrugated metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

111. 543 LaPorte Street. c. 1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has a façade marked by a hipped roof front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, solid stone balustrade, and wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, replacement sash windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney projects from the front roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

112. 554 LaPorte Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, gable front bungalow features a recessed, full-width, front porch. This porch is set on concrete piers and has central concrete steps. It has a plain wood balustrade and square wood posts. Fenestration consists of three-light and one-over-one and three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof. [C] A modern, gabled fronted, sheet metal-clad shed is located south of the house. [NC] A modern shed-roofed shed are located in the side yard of the house, [NC] and a gable front, wood-framed, sheet metal-clad carport is located close to the street. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 348.

113. 599 LaPorte Street. c. 1890. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, vernacular Queen Anne style house is characterized by an irregular plan. Typical of the style, a porch extends the width of the façade and wraps around to the side elevation. This porch has been altered with the construction of a concrete foundation and the installation of wrought iron posts. Concrete steps extend up to the entry bay, a bay marked by a gable. An angled, three-sided bay is placed in the north wall. The porch shelters the front door which is surmounted by a single-light transom. The gable peaks are ornamented with patterned shingles. A gabled one-story ell projects from the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards and shingles and the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] A single story, wood-framed outbuilding with chimney flue is located behind the house. [C] A pool is located in the south side yard of the house. UMC architectural survey number: 350.

114. 601 LaPorte Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This east façade of this brick, Builder's Queen Anne style house is marked by a two-story porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, round columns and wraps around to the south elevation. A south cross gable bay has its corners cut to form a two-story bay window. Gable peaks are ornamented with imbricated shingles and scallop-edged boards. An octagonal stained glass window is placed in the front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36

gable peak. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and eight-over-eight, double hung, sash windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. [c] A brick smokehouse is located in the rear yard. [C] An eaves front, gabled roof, vinyl sided, two-car garage with roof sheathed in asphalt shingles is also located southwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 352.

115. 623 LaPorte Street. c. 1900. Property type: American foursquare house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed foursquare is similar to the adjacent 647 LaPorte Street. It consists of a pyramidal-roofed core with projecting front and side gables. A hipped roof, two-bay stoop projects from the south end of the east façade. This stoop is supported on concrete posts, has wood box columns, and a solid balustrade. The stoop shelters a front and side door, both surmounted by single-light transoms. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped dormer projects from the east roof slope. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof peak. [C] The property also includes a shed-roofed, wood-framed shed located behind the house, and a gable front, wood-framed, German-sided garage with an overhead door. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 354.

116. 647 LaPorte Street. c. 1900. Property type: American foursquare house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed foursquare is similar to the adjacent 623 LaPorte Street. Its core is crowned by a pyramidal roof, and front and side gables project from this core block. A hipped roof, two bay stoop projects from the south end of the east façade wall. This stoop has a concrete foundation, concrete steps, and wrought iron railings and posts. The stoop shelters a front and side door, both surmounted by one-light transom windows. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped dormer projects from the front roof slope. The walls are sheathed in aluminum siding, and the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof peak. [C] Two outbuildings are associated with the house. The first, located on the east side of Memorial Drive, is a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle roof. [C] The second, a gabled front, corrugated metal shed, of recent construction, is located behind the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 355.

117. 698 LaPorte Street. c. 1920s. This altered, wood-framed, one and one-half story, four bay, side-gabled house with a longer rear roof slope is sheathed in aluminum siding. Wide shed dormers project from the roof slopes. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed, three bay porch set on concrete slab with aluminum columns projects from the west façade wall of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 358.

118. 699 LaPorte Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This brick, three bay, central hall, I-house has segmentally arched window and door openings. A two-story, two-level porch extends across most of the east façade. This porch is raised on concrete posts, has boxed wood porch columns and a simple wood balustrade. Wood steps extend up to its south end. The upper level lacks a roof, and is accessible from a door centered on the second floor wall. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. These windows are set within segmentally arched surrounds. The house has a limestone foundation. The roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A two-story, gabled roof ell projects from the rear wall of the house. [C] The lot also includes a gable front, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles located off Roberts Street west of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 356.

119. 700 LaPorte Street. c. 1905. Property type: T-plan house. This T-plan, wood-framed, one-and-one-half story house has an enclosed, shed-roofed porch located in the southwest corner of the house. This porch, a later addition, extends across the south gable and joins to a shed-roofed rear ell. The house's concrete foundation is exposed along the south wall. Fenestration consists primarily of modern one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, some of which are flanked by ornamental shutters. The house is sheathed in modern siding, and its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C]. UMC architectural survey number: 359.

120. 702 LaPorte Street. c. 1905. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, L-plan house features an enclosed, hipped roof, corner porch and a gabled front bay with cut corners in the first story. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The bulk of the house is sheathed in aluminum siding. A gabled single story ell projects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37

from the east wall of the house. The house has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the vicinity of the roof junction. A shed-roofed vertical board shed with an asphalt shingle roof is attached to the rear of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 360.

121. Charles LaHaye House. 704 North LaPorte Street. HABS No. MO-1838. c. 1801, enlarged c. 1816 (dendrochronology). Property type: French vertical log house. At first glance, the house appears to have been built as a two-room cabin with a central chimney, typical of Canadian construction. However, examination of the building framing in the basement reveals that the two rooms were built at different times, each with a different type of sill construction. Luer and Francis hypothesize that the c. 1801 portion of the building was a small *poteaux* cabin, lacking a sill, with a masonry chimney on its east end. The logs in the original 1802 portion of the building have their ends set directly on top of the stone foundation wall with no wood timber. No other known extant vertical log house uses this type of construction. Subsequently, a *poteaux sur sole* addition with a sill and basement was added to the east end of the original block. The concrete block foundation under the chimney gives evidence that it has been rebuilt within the last fifty years. Additional evidence of the two-part construction is found in the vertical log walls. The point of "splicing" of the two walls can be seen on the exposed inner wall of the now-enclosed porch.⁵¹

In the late nineteenth century, a second story was added to the entire log portion of the house. At that time, the entire roof system was removed and a new system constructed. The rear porch, now enclosed, retains its original exposed beaded ceiling joists and hand-planed, wide, random width ceiling boards. Most of the floor joists are hand-hewn.

The house presently consists of a rectangular, one and one-half story front block and a single-story, gabled rear ell. The house sits below the level of LaPorte Street with its gable end facing the street. It is sheathed in clapboards and fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A hip-roofed, three bay, twentieth century porch projects from the south elevation and shelters the central door. A hip-roofed, enclosed, wood-framed porch extends the width of the rear elevation and contains two doors to the house. The walls enclosing the porch were constructed using vertical logs. A single story stuccoed brick kitchen, dated to the mid-nineteenth century, is attached to the rear of the original building. Evidence remains of a chimney, now gone, in the north end of the kitchen.⁵² [C] UMC architectural survey number: 361.

The house was built on part of U.S. Survey 197. Its original owner, Charles LaHaye, was born in Canada.

122. 49 North Second Street. c. 1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. In basic form, this is a one-and-one-half story, wood-framed, gabled front and wing plan house. A corner front stoop has been enclosed and given a shed roof, and a shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the eaves front block. The main entry is placed in the south wall of the enclosed front porch and is reached from an open concrete stoop with wrought iron railings. Fenestration consists of a mixture of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

123. 52 North Second Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, gable front and wing plan house is typical of Victorian vernacular dwellings in Ste. Genevieve. It consists of a hipped roof core with projections to the front and side. The first story of the front gable is cut away at the corners to form a three sided bay, and a wraparound, hipped roof porch with turned posts is placed at the junction of the two blocks. This porch shelters the two major entrances in the west wall of the house. A second story door provides access to the porch roof. A single-story, gabled ell projects from the rear of the house. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, and the house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. [C] A vertical-boarded, wood-framed garage with a brick and concrete block foundation is located at the end of a driveway northeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 750.

⁵¹ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 89; notes by Bonita Samuelson, owner of the house, September 2000.

⁵² Notes by Bonita Samuelson, owner of the house, September 2000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

124. 55 North Second Street. c. 1905. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This two-story, wood-framed, T-plan, Victorian vernacular house has a shed-roofed front stoop sheltering both front doors. These doors, located in the east and south walls, are surmounted by two-light transoms. The gable front block, typical of vernacular Victorian houses in Ste. Genevieve, has the first story corners cut away to form a three-sided bay. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the house. The house has a stone foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] A gable-front, one-car, wood-framed garage sheathed in German siding with an overhead door in its east wall is located at the end of the driveway south of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 132.

125. 59 North Second Street. c. 1900. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This three-bay, two-story, wood-framed house has a gable roofed ell extending the full width of the rear elevation. A shed-roofed porch projects from the rear wall of the ell. Its east elevation is marked by a two-story, two-level front porch. This porch has a concrete slab foundation, wrought iron posts, and wrought iron railings. The lower level shelters the central front door, while the upper level provides access to a balcony from a second story door. The house is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung windows. Walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, while the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney rises from the north end of the roof ridge. [C] A gable-front, wood-framed, two-bay garage is located at the end of a driveway south of the house. This garage, which has two rollup doors in its east façade, is also sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 131.

126. Augustus Bequette House. 64 North Second Street. c. 1850. Property type: Greek Revival house. The Bequette House is a two-story, hip-roofed, Greek Revival brick building laid in five-course American bond brick. Paired entry doors are centered on the west facade. Six-over-six, double hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills flank these doors. Four additional six-over-six, double hung sash windows are placed in the second story of the facade. The house has a limestone rubble foundation. Its cornice is marked by corbeled brickwork. A brick chimney rises from the south end of the roof. A single-story, brick, gable-roofed addition, apparently added in the mid-nineteenth century, adjoins the south wall of the house. This addition has a six-over-six, double hung, sash window in its west wall and a modern 12-light, wood-framed door in its south wall. A flat-roofed carport adjoins the south wall of this addition.

A Greek Revival mantel with Doric pilasters, in place in the first floor of the house, is nearly identical to a mantelpiece in the upper story of the Jean Baptiste Hubardeau (Simon Hubardeau) House on North Fourth Street. The two-panel Greek Revival doors with pedimented lintels also contribute to the character of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 130.

127. 98 North Second Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story, three bay, wood-framed I-house has a gabled rear ell. A hipped roof porch extends from the center of the west façade wall. This three-bay porch has square wood posts and a concrete foundation. This porch shelters the central front door with transom. Wall dormers project above the façade eaves and additional wall dormers project from the eaves of the gabled rear ell. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a boxed cornice with returns. A central brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The house has a stone foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 128.

128. 99 North Second Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This one-and-one-half story, eaves front bungalow has a recessed front porch and gabled dormer. The porch has a concrete foundation, solid yellow brick balustrade, news, and porch posts. It shelters a central door flanked by paired three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The remainder of the windows are generally single or grouped, three-over-one, double hung sashes. The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two dormers rise from the north roof slope. [C] Concrete steps and a concrete sidewalk extend up to the house from the west side of North Second Street. A wood-framed shed-roofed, shed and carport is located southwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 129.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

129. 104 North Second Street. c. 1930. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This brick, wood and stone-clad, eaves front bungalow has a two-slope roof and a porch recessed beneath the front eaves. This porch has a stone balustrade with a gabled entry bay at its south end. This flat arched entry bay has a brick clad gable supported by stone piers. The arch is marked by an ornamental keystone. Stone steps lead up to the porch. A gabled dormer with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows projects from the front roof slope. An additional dormer projects from the rear roof slope. First floor façade windows are double hung with lozenge-patterned muntins, while the remaining windows are one-over-one, double hung sash. A tall brick chimney rises from the north end of the west roof slope. Its roof is clad in asphalt shingles. [C] A brick and wood-framed garage, contemporary with the house, is located to its east. A wide, recently installed, overhead door is placed in its façade wall. The walls of the garage are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 127.

130. 105 North Second Street. c. 1920. Property type: Colonial Revival house. This house is one of the few Dutch Colonial style dwellings in Ste. Genevieve. It may be a catalog house or its design may have been taken from a magazine. It has the gambrel roof characteristic of Dutch Colonial dwellings. Wood-framed, one and one-half stories in height, it is primarily fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Square, patterned windows are placed in the center of the front dormer. The first story of the façade is sheltered by a pent roof. Typical of Dutch Colonials, this pent is interrupted in the center with a gable front door hood. Shed-roofed dormers project from the front and rear roof slopes, and a shed roofed enclosed porch adjoins the south gambrel end. Its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the south end of the house. [C] Two outbuildings are associated with the house. A gabled front, wood-framed, two car garage sheathed in clapboards is located northwest of the house, while a gabled roof, stone and wood-framed outbuilding fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows is placed west of the house. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 124.

131. Leavenworth House. 147 North Second Street. c. 1868, enlarged late nineteenth century [dates from Trinity Restorations brochure]. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story I-house with rear wing is notable for its Gothic Revival wood trim. Decorative elements include verge boards and finials on façade wall dormers and finials at the gable peaks. A hipped roof, three-bay porch projects from its east façade wall. This porch has a concrete foundation, wood floor, and Tuscan porch posts. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A gabled rear ell, added in the later nineteenth century, has dormers in its roof slopes. The gable peaks are sheathed in vertical boards. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 123.

132. 149 North Second Street. c. 1930. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This modest, single story, gable front, wood-framed bungalow has an offset, gabled front porch. This porch, with its concrete foundation, wrought iron posts and railing, shelters the front door. Fenestration of the house consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in asphalt shingles with a sliding door in its east gable end. This garage is placed north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 122.

133. 151 North Second Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This gable front, one-story, three-bay, wood-framed house has a central, main entry sheltered by a front gabled hood. It is five bays deep. Fenestration consists of paired, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The eaves are marked by brackets. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

134. 152 North Second Street. c. 1880. Property type: Italianate house. 152 North Second Street is one of a pair of adjacent brick Italianate houses. The multi-gabled house is T-shaped in plan. A hipped roof porch projects from the south end of the west façade. This porch has a stone foundation, wood floor, and bracketed cornice. Its posts are missing, and the roof is presently supported by wood posts. The porch shelters an original four-panel, wood door set in a surround with half-length sidelights, and a full-width, three-light transom. A second, shed-roofed, bracketed, wood-framed porch projects from the east wall of the house. A hipped bay window projects from the west façade. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 40

two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone block foundation, a limestone water table, and stone sills and lintels. Its roof junction is marked by a bracketed boxed cornice with returns. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Presently vacant and in poor condition, the house is undergoing restoration. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 126.

135. 176 North Second Street. c. 1880. Property type: Italianate house. This is the northern one of a pair of two-story, brick Italianate houses. Similar in plan but larger in scale than its neighbor, its west, main, block is L-shaped in plan. A gabled front bay projects at the north end of the façade. This bay is marked by a three-sided, hipped roof, bay window in the first story. The south end of the west façade features a three-bay, hipped roof front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, chamfered wood posts, delicate cut post brackets, and eaves brackets. The porch shelters the front door set within a surround that includes a three-light transom and half-length sidelights. An offset, eaves front, gabled roof, two story block is appended to the rear wall of the front, eaves front block. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone block foundation. Its roof is marked by a bracketed, boxed cornice with returns. Its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and three interior brick chimneys rise from the roof ridges. A shed-roofed, two-story, wood-framed porch adjoins the rear wall of the north end of the house. This porch has full-height wood, box posts, and shelters a balcony that extends from the north wall of the rear ell. [C] A gabled front, metal-sided shed is located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 125.

136. 199 North Second Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This gable front, one and one-half story, wood-framed dwelling features a gable front vestibule with concrete steps. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Shed dormers project from the side roof slopes. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A gabled roof, sheet metal-clad, prefabricated shed is placed in the yard west of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

137. 75 South Second Street. c. 1900-1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This single story, wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house features a hipped roof, corner porch that shelters front doors placed in the south and east walls. The porch has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts. A third door is placed in the south wall of the rear ell. A flat and gable roofed ell projects from the rear of the main block. This ell has a door in its south wall. The house is primarily fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. It is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A shed-roofed carport is located on the north side of the house. [NC] A shed-roofed, wood-framed shed sheathed in vinyl siding is placed to the rear of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 139.

138. 80 South Second Street. c. 1960. This one-story, wood-framed, cross gabled, ranch house has a shed-roofed front porch with wrought iron porch posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] A gable-front, wood-framed garage, sheathed in German siding is located at the east end of a driveway south of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

139. 147 South Second Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, two-story, T-plan house is elaborated with Victorian trim. Decorative elements include turned porch posts and a spindle frieze, verge boards, and imbricated shingles in pedimented gables. The three bay front porch has two levels with the upper level accessible by means of a door in the east wall. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed, vertical boarded, garden shed is located west of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 142.

140. 171 South Second Street. c. 1920. Property type: T-plan house. This wood-framed, single story, T-plan house has a hipped, bungalow-type corner porch. This porch has a rubble balustrade and corner battered wood porch posts. The porch shelters the front door. A secondary door is sheltered by a hipped hood near the west end of the north wall. Fenestration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 41

consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the gable front block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

141. 174 South Second Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. The two-story, wood-framed, gabled front and wing plan house has a hipped roof porch located at the intersection of the gable front and eaves front blocks. The porch features brick plinths, box columns, and scrollsaw cut brackets. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A single story, gabled ell projects from the east wall of the house. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick interior chimney rises from the eaves front block. [C] Several outbuildings are placed in the yard of the house. They include: a modern, gabled roof, metal-walled garden shed located north of the house [NC]; an octagonal modern gazebo placed south of the house [NC]; a prefabricated carport located south of the house [NC]; a gabled roof, wood-framed shed sheathed in asphalt shingles with rectangular window openings located north of the gazebo [C]; and a small, prefabricated, metal-walled garden shed located at the rear of the yard [NC]. UMC architectural survey number: 145.

142. 193 South Second Street. c. 1940. Property type: Cape Cod/Williamsburg house. This one story, wood-framed, side-gabled, Cape Cod/Williamsburg house has an offset, front gabled entry and a shed-roofed ell projecting from the south end of the rear wall. To the right of the front door are a group of three, recently installed, single-light fixed windows. The entry door is sheltered by an aluminum awning. Fenestration of the remainder of the house consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A shed-roofed shed, sheathed in metal sheets, is located north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

143. Henry Keil Stone House. Local name: Francois Vallé Stone House. 198 South Second Street. HABS No.: MO-31-2. 1814. Property type: Anglo-American brick and stone house. This one-story, stone, Anglo-American vernacular house consists of a main block that measures 27 feet by 36 feet 8 inches in plan with a rear ell that measures 7 feet by 36 feet 8 inches in plan. The entrance is centered in a deep reveal on the west facade and is flanked by two windows. The exterior wall is constructed of cut limestone with chiseled finish and regular coursing. The windows are six-over-six, double sash with cut stone sills and lintels. Smaller six-over-six windows are placed in the gable to either side of the center line. Three-light and two-light windows are placed in the basement walls. The cornice is boxed, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Two interior end stone chimneys project from the roof ridge.

The rear ell is sheathed in clapboards. It is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, wood windows. A shed-roofed porch extends from the northern portion of the rear wall of the ell. This porch shelters the rear entrance to the house. The rear ell has a parged stone foundation, while the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 146.

Although traditionally associated with Francois Vallé, Henry Keil, an important early nineteenth century merchant in Ste. Genevieve who owned the lot until 1842, built the house. The house apparently originally exemplified a hall and parlor plan. Most of the interior woodwork dates from a later period. The present rafters are circular sawn and date from the later nineteenth century. Some original vertical sawn ceiling joists with beaded edges are visible in the attic, while the cellar joists in the rear portion of the cellar are circular sawn replacements.⁵³

144. 503 Memorial Drive. c. 1925. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This gable and hip-roofed, single story house is three bays wide with a central hipped stoop. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

⁵³ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 99-100.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 42

145. 504 Memorial Drive. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This single-story, side-gabled, wood-framed house has a cross gable at the south end of its façade. This cross gable contains an off-center front door sheltered by a corrugated metal hood. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins and picture windows. An eaves front hyphen with a door recessed behind the west eaves connects the main block of the house to the gabled front garage. This garage contains an overhead door in its west façade. The house has its lower façade wall sheathed in stone veneer and the remainder of the walls sheathed in aluminum siding. A stone chimney adjoins the south gable end. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

146. 505 Memorial Drive. 1941 [assessment records]. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This side-gabled, single story brick and stone clad house has an off center cross gable in its east façade. The front door is located close to the center of the east façade wall and is sheltered by an aluminum hood. Fenestration consists primarily of irregularly placed, six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The façade wall is constructed primarily of red brick punctuated by irregularly placed stone blocks. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick interior chimney rises from the rear roof slope of the house. [C] A wood-framed, shallow gabled roofed garage sheathed in vinyl siding with a door in its east wall is located southwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

147. 555 Memorial Drive. 1957 [assessment records]. This vernacular modernistic style house is sheathed in stone slabs. It features several roof planes marked by metal fascia. The south end of the house has a flat roof, as does a front stoop, while the north end of the roof is tilted. The stoop roof, supported by wrought iron post, shelters the front door. A covered porch and a carport are located at the north end of the house. Fenestration consists of a nine-light picture window and grouped pivoting windows. A stone-clad chimney rises from the central portion of the roof. The house is set on a concrete foundation. [NC] A two car carport is located next to the house, and a gambrel-roofed, metal-sided shed is located in the rear yard. [NC-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

148. 560 Memorial Drive. c. 1960. This one-story, brick ranch house has an integral garage at the south end of its west façade. The central portion of the façade, including the front door is recessed. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, is sheathed in multicolored bricks and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A rectangular brick chimney rises from the south end of the west roof slope. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

149. 30 North Third Street. c. 1910. Property type: commercial building. This long, brick, side-gabled, vernacular commercial building has a wood-framed storefront in northern portion, and shuttered window and door openings in the southern portion of the façade. The storefront features a recessed entry with double doors and single-light display windows. The bricks are laid in stretcher bond, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] UMC architectural survey: 831.

150. Tina's Beauty Shop. 34 North Third Street. c. 1920. Property type: commercial building. This wood-framed, false front, gabled roof commercial block has a façade marked by a modern, slightly projecting bay window and a one-light, two-panel door. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The façade wall, north and east walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, while the south wall is sheathed in metal sheets patterned to resemble brick. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

151. Vera Okenfus House. 48 North Third Street. c. 1920. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This two-story brick building with central Roman-arched entry and corbeled cornice may incorporate early nineteenth century fabric.⁵⁴ The exterior features a flat parapet, a corbeled cornice, and segmental arched openings. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. An oval oculus with cardinal point keystones is placed at the center of the second story of the façade. A single-story, wood-framed, shed roofed ell with brick chimney projects from the rear wall of the building. The

⁵⁴ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 111.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 43

building is laid in stretcher bond brick and has a coursed limestone foundation. The cellar joists are hand-hewn, and the foundations of original end chimneys are still visible. The cellar also contains early board and batten door. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 277.

152. Martin Intress House. 52 North Third Street. c. 1842 to 1846. Property type: German brick building. Documentary research indicates that the Martin Intress House is the oldest surviving German vernacular building in Ste. Genevieve. Three bays wide and a single-story in height, this side-gabled building is of brick construction. A wood-framed ell projects from the rear wall of the small house. Its walls are laid in five-course American bond, and lintels are formed of brick jack arches. The original multi-light windows have been replaced by one-over-one, double hung sash on the façade, although a six-over-six, double hung window remains in the south façade wall and three-over-one windows are placed in the north wall. The foundation is constructed of rubble, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Portions of this roofing have rusted through. Typical of German vernacular buildings, the gable ends are parapeted with brick chimneys rising from the gable peaks.

The house is presently vacant. The front room has built-in cabinets. Plaster is falling from the walls and ceiling of the room. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 278.

153. Dr. Lanning House. 98 North Third Street. 1931. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This finely detailed, brick foursquare features elaborate Craftsman exterior detail. A hip-roofed porch extends across the west façade. This porch features a brick balustrade and square porch posts and central concrete steps. The house has end chimneys, exposed rafters at the eaves, eyebrow dormer windows, and contrasting white bricks to form ornamental patterns on the porch posts. Fenestration consists of alternating single, double, and triple three-over-one and five-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A porch is inset on the rear wall of the house. The roof eaves are marked by exposed rafter tails, and a brick chimney rises from the north roof slope. [C] The boundary of the property is marked by a brick wall with brick posts.

A garage, contemporary with the house is located in its rear yard. This brick and wood-framed, gabled roof garage has been altered by the installation of a modern overhead door in its north gable end. Its gable peaks are sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 103.

154. 120-140 North Third Street. c. 1960. This one-story brick duplex has an unusual plan that takes advantage of the sloping topography of its site. The rectangular south block has a hipped roof. A door is centered on its west wall flanked by single-light casement windows. The northern portion of the duplex is located a floor below the southern portion. This block has a gable roof. It also has a central west door flanked by casement windows. The roofs of both blocks are sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

155. 135 North Third Street. c. 1925. Property type: shotgun house. This wood-framed, three-bay, shotgun house retains its original bungalow style porch with box columns, a board balustrade, and angled boards in the gable peak. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the main block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 266.

156. 147 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, pyramidal-roofed house features typical Queen Anne ornament. Front and side gables project from the pyramidal-roofed core, and a gabled ell projects from the rear wall of the house. A two-bay stoop is placed at the junction of the front gable and the core. This porch has a concrete foundation, turned porch posts, a jigsaw-cut brackets. The flat porch roof functions as a deck and is accessible from a second story door. The first level of the porch shelters a front door with a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from near the peak of the roof. [c] UMC architectural survey number: 267.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 44

157. 166 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house features a hipped stoop and a south side bay window. The two-bay stoop is located at the junction of the north gable front block and the south eaves front section. The stoop has turned posts. Its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The stoop shelters front and side doors, both surmounted by a single-light transom. A front gable rises above the porch roof and punctuates the south end of the façade. Fenestration consists of single and paired, two-over-two and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in standing seam metal, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A shed roof garage and carport is appended to the side wall of the house. [C] A gable-front, wood-framed, outbuilding sheathed in cement-asbestos siding is located in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 268.

158. Ste. Genevieve Mini-Storage Warehouse. Across from 166 N. Third Street. c. 1980. This one-story, gable-roofed, concrete block, nine-bay building contains storage lockers. Seven of the bays are accessible by steel rollup doors, while the remaining two bays contain steel side-hinged or sliding doors. The cornice is sheathed in metal, while the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

159. 264 North Third Street. c. 1970. This gabled roof, double-wide, mobile home is sheathed in metal sheets. An shed-roofed patio enclosed with wood lattice is appended to the south gable end. The front door is located in a rectangular recess, off-center on the west wall. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. [NC] The property includes a gambrel-roofed, wood-framed shed, and a wood-framed carport. [NC/NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

160. 268 North Third Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed house has a two-story, gabled front central block, and flanking, shed-roofed, single story wings. In basic form, it is an I-house with its gable end toward the street. A shed-roofed, enclosed porch is appended to the rear of the house. An, off-center, three bay, hipped roof porch projects from the west façade wall. This porch has central concrete steps, a sawn balustrade, turned wood posts, and sawn brackets. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone block foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the central block. [C] A shed-roofed, vertical board, wood-framed shed is located in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 282.

161. West side, South Third Street, south of North Fork, Gabouri Creek. c. 1960. Two baseball fields are located on this parcel of land. Both fields have wire mesh backstops and concrete block dugouts. [NCSI/NCSI] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

162. John Birke Stone House. 398 North Third Street. c. 1812. Property type: Anglo-American stone house. When originally built, this Anglo-American vernacular house was a single-story stone residence that measured approximately 31 by 18 feet in plan. Its original appearance was probably similar to the Henry Keil Stone House on South Second Street. In the early twentieth century, the present wood-framed upper half story was added as were the interior woodwork and rear lean-to addition. The original stone core of the house is still visible.

This one and one-half story house now resembles an early twentieth century bungalow. A raised, hip-roofed, three-bay porch extends the width of the west façade, a large gabled dormer projects from the west roof slope, and a wood-framed lean-to with rectangular bay window projects from the rear wall of the stone block. Fenestration consists largely of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The wood-framed portions are sheathed in aluminum siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A gabled and shed-roofed, two-car garage is placed in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 284.

John Birke was a blacksmith from Germany who came to Ste. Genevieve about 1795. Previously a resident of Virginia, he brought with him a mulatto slave named Rachel Prior. After having two children by her, Jean Baptiste and Mary Ann, Birke freed her and the two were married in 1801.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Naeger, Naeger and Evans, *Ste. Genevieve: A Leisurely Stroll Through History*, 119.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 45

163. 406 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This square two-story, Builder's Queen Anne style house features a corner tower and a wraparound porch with spindle frieze. A shed-roofed ell and open shed-roofed porch project from the rear wall. This porch has square porch posts with sawn brackets. Wood steps extend up to a bay with a door surmounted by two-light transom. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped roof bay window projects from the south wall. The house is crowned

by a pyramidal roof and projecting gables and dormers. The house is sheathed in clapboards. The roof is sheathed in metal shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof peak. The interior is organized by a four-room plan. Intact original interior woodwork includes an oak mantel supported by two flanking fluted columns. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in vertical board siding with an overhead door in its west wall is located close to the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 285.

164. 449 North Third Street. c. 1920. Property type: commercial building. This brick, one-story garage has two service bays. The east façade wall is pierced by a door opening in the south bay. This paneled wood door is surmounted by a single-light transom. A rectangular window opening, partly enclosed, is placed to the north of the door, and the north end of the façade contains two overhead doors placed in a single opening. The side walls contain segmentally arched openings, now enclosed. A shed-roofed, wood-framed porch projects from the south end of the rear wall. Two panels are placed in the façade wall above the openings, and the cornice is marked by brick dentils and a crenelated parapet. The side walls have stepped parapets. The parapets are topped with ceramic tile coping. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

165. 498 North Third Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This brick and concrete block former service station features an angled, hipped roof, porte cochere and two service bays. The porte cochere is supported by square brick columns and shelters the office portion of the station. The façade of the office block has a central wood and glass door set in a segmentally arched surround and flanking one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, also set in segmentally arched surrounds. An angled flat-roofed block connects the office to the two service bays. This block has a large window, now enclosed. The flat roofed service bays have two overhead doors in their west façade wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 833.

166. Valentine Rottler House. 501 North Third Street. 1876. Property type: I-house. The Rottler House is a brick, central hall I-house with two-story rear ell. Decorative details include contrasting limestone sills, lintels, and quoins. The entryway retains its original transom and sidelights and is sheltered by a three bay, hipped roof front porch. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A bay window projects from the south wall of the rear ell. The roof junction is marked by bracketed eaves, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick interior end chimneys rise from the roof ridge. Two brick chimneys project from either end of the roof ridge of the main block. The original interior plan and substantial original interior woodwork remains. [C] A single story, brick summer kitchen is located on the rear of the lot. This building has segmentally arched window openings and an asphalt shingle roof. [C] The Third Street side of the lot is bordered by a picket fence with brick posts. UMC architectural survey number: 290.

167. 502 North Third Street. c. 1905. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, rectangular brick commercial building, has a one-story north addition and a two-story, wood-framed rear ell. The first story southwest corner of the main block has been cut away to form an angled entry bay. This entry bay contains two-leaf, glass entry doors set in metal frames. Two display windows are placed in the west wall north of the entry. Fenestration of the original block consists of windows placed in segmentally arched surrounds. First floor windows contain a single square light, while second floor windows are one-over-one, double hung, sashes. The north addition is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The cornice is marked by decorative brickwork. A flat parapet is crowned by ceramic tile coping. The wood-framed ell has two doors in its south wall. Both doors are sheltered by hipped hoods supported by angle braces. The building has a concrete foundation. The rear ell is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. Two hipped stoops project from the south wall of the ell. A brick chimney rises from the center of the southern portion of the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 834.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 46

168. Scott's Car Care. 551 North Third Street. c. 1920. Property type: commercial building. This one-story, concrete commercial block was constructed as a creamery. It was later used as a car repair shop. Its east façade is marked by a central garage bay with an overhead door. The façade wall is topped with a flat parapet with ceramic tile coping. Both the front and side walls are divided into bay by plain concrete pilasters. Some of the side bays have been enclosed, others are fitted with entry or overhead doors, while others contain double hung, sash windows. The building has a flat roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 840.

169. Ste. Genevieve Brewery. 555 North Third Street. c. 1890. Property type: industrial building. This Richardsonian Romanesque brewery reflects the prominence of the German community in late nineteenth century Ste. Genevieve. The building presently consists of several attached blocks. The southeast block, of brick construction, is a full two-stories in height. This block has a rusticated limestone block foundation, raised on the south side. A loading bay is located in the west bay of the south foundation wall. This bay is equipped with an overhead door. First story openings are set within Roman-arched surrounds. The north first floor opening on the east wall has been fitted with an overhead door. The remaining openings contain groups of two or three window sashes, many of which have been broken out. The second floor contains segmental arched window openings which contained two or three sashes. These sashes are also broken out. A metal loading door is located in a second story bay on the south wall. A painted ghost sign on the second floor south and east wall identifies the building as the Ste. Genevieve Brewery. The walls are crowned by a corbeled brick cornice.

A lower brick two-story block adjoins the north side of this block. The east wall of this block has two-leaf metal doors set in a segmental arched first story opening. Window openings are also segmentally arched. A two-story, concrete block adjoins the north wall of this brick block. A gabled vestibule projects from its east wall, and windows have flat heads. A single story concrete and brick faced ell projects from the west wall of the first mentioned block. The south wall has an overhead door in its east bay. The remaining openings are doorways set in Roman-arched surrounds. [C] The building is presently being rehabilitated. As part of this rehabilitation, the exterior has been sandblasted. UMC architectural survey number: 841.

The brewery was established by Valentine Rottler, whose house is located on Third Street south of the brewery. In an advertisement in the *Fair Play*, Rottler indicated that "the Beer manufactured by me is equal to any in the State."⁵⁶

The 1908 Drummers Convention catalog described the brewery:

The products of this brewery are widely known for their purity and excellent qualities. Associated with the nectar of the gods, and in fact, manufactured therefrom, is the claim of the Ste. Genevieve Brewing and Lighting Association for the product which they have been offering to the public for the past fourteen years, and perhaps at few points in the United States, have brewers found a more agreeable spot in which to practice their alchemy which has so delightful a result for millions of people, i.e. lager beer. The careful attention given to the proper fermentation and aging are responsible for the high estimation with which Ste. Genevieve beers are regarded by the public at large. Success is the name of the brewery's popular bottled beer and *Special Pale* their draft beer.⁵⁷

The building was described in a 1930 industrial survey publication as follows:

It is a three story brick building with metal roof, many large windows and heavy brick walls. Total floor space amounts to approximately 16,000 square feet. All three floors are concrete. The outside dimensions of the

⁵⁶ Ste. Genevieve Brewery, *Fair Play*, May 17, 1890.

⁵⁷ As cited in Naeger, Naeger and Evans, *Ste. Genevieve: A Leisurely Stroll Through History*, 122-123

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 47

first floor are 96 ft. by 96 ft., of the second floor, 50 ft. by 96 ft., and of the upper floor, 50 ft. by 50 ft. The different floors are partitioned off into rooms, some of which were formerly used as cellars for the brewery, while others were used to house machinery.⁵⁸

170. 562 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: American foursquare house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed foursquare features front and rear gabled wall dormers and a four bay, wraparound porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, wrought iron railings, and wood box posts. The porch shelters doors placed in the west and south walls. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A three-sided bay projects from the south wall. The walls are sheathed in aluminum siding, while the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] A four-bay, shed-roofed, wood-framed garage is located in back of the house. Each bay contains an overhead door, and an open storage area is attached to the east wall. The garage is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 368.

171. 584 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This brick, Builder's Queen Anne house is typical of examples of this style in Ste. Genevieve with a pyramidal roof core and projecting front and side gables. The house features a hipped roof, partial width, front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, tall brick plinths, battered wood posts, a decorative sawn balustrade, and sawn brackets. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows with segmental arched lintels. The house has a stone foundation. Its roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice, and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof peak. A shed-roofed ell projects from the north side of the rear wall. [C] A combination kitchen and smokehouse is located in the yard behind the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 369.

172. 586 North Third Street. c. 1925. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This stuccoed, one and one-half story, brick house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The gable end of the house faces west toward Third Street and the front door is centered on its south wall. The south wall is three bays wide. Most openings are sheltered by corrugated aluminum awnings. The house is set on a concrete slab, and its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 371.

173. 604 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed, one and one-half story, side-gabled house has a full width, hipped roof front porch. This porch has concrete piers, a solid wood balustrade, and square wood box posts. It shelters the central front door and flanking windows. This door was originally surmounted by a single-light transom, now enclosed. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Paired, hipped roof, wall dormers project from the front roof slope, and a three-sided bay window projects from the south wall. A gabled, single story ell adjoins the south end of the rear wall. The house has a stone foundation. Its walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A gabled roof, stuccoed brick summer kitchen is located in the rear yard of the house. This kitchen has segmentally arched, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, and a concrete block chimney adjoins its rear wall. [C] Also in the rear yard is a gabled front garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. An overhead door is placed in its façade wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 370

174. 620 North Third Street. c. 1960. This gable and hip-roofed, brick ranch house has a central shed stoop with wrought iron posts and railing. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins and a picture window. The house has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the south gable end. [NC] A hipped roof, brick garage is located at the end of a driveway south of the house. This garage has a wood overhead door in its west façade wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

175. 637 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed gable front and wing plan house features an original porch with turned posts. This porch shelters a door with a single-light transom. A shed-

⁵⁸Missouri General Utilities Company, *Industrial Survey of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri* (Ste. Genevieve: Missouri General Utilities Company, 1926), 14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 48

roofed ell projects from the west wall of the house and an open, gabled porch adjoins the rear wall. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung sash windows. The roof junction is marked by eaves brackets, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The house exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, two-bay garage sheathed in board and batten. [C] A modern, ogee-arched carport is placed in front of the garage. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 373.

176. 638 North Third Street. c. 1960. This single-story, gable and hipped roof ranch house is constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins and a picture window. The front door adjoins a central stoop, and a chimney rises from the roof. [NC] A hipped roof, concrete block garage with an overhead door in its west wall is located to the southeast of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

177. 640 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, one and one-half story house has a hipped roof core with projecting front and side gables. Typical of Victorian houses in Ste. Genevieve, the side gable wall is cut at the corners to form a three-sided bay. A single-story gabled rear ell projects from the south end of the rear wall. A hipped front, two-bay stoop has a concrete floor and wrought iron posts. This porch shelters a front and side door, both surmounted by a single light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped dormer projects from the west façade. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding while the gable peaks are sheathed in fishscale shingles. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles, and a brick chimney rises from the roof peak. [C] A shed-roofed, aluminum-sided shed is located to the rear of the house. [NC] A gable and shed-roofed, board and batten garage with an asphalt shingle roof is located at the east edge of the property and is entered from Memorial Drive. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 374.

178. OK Corral. West side, North Third Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This stuccoed, single story, flat-roofed, commercial building was most recently used as a tavern. Its east façade has a central door and flanking display windows. These windows have been largely boarded over. The side walls have segmental arched window openings. A brick chimney rises from the south side of the roof. The walls are sheathed in stucco. A sign hanging from the façade advertises Stag beer, while a neon sign that projects from the southeast corner advertises Falstaff beer. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

179. 643 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: American foursquare house. This wood-framed, two-story foursquare features a pyramidal core, a hipped entry stoop, truncated gables and a front gabled bay. A single story, gabled ell projects from the south end of the rear wall. The gable peaks are sheathed in imbricated shingles. The stoop has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a stone foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the peak of the pyramidal roof. [C] A gable front, wood-framed garage is sheathed in vertical boards. Two side-hinged doors are placed in the east façade wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 375.

180. 698 North Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This brick, Builder's Queen Anne house features a hip-roofed, wood-framed porch with spindle frieze, vergeboards, and fishscale shingles in the gable peaks. The main entry, sheltered by the porch, is surmounted by a transom and flanked by half-length sidelights. Typical of Victorian houses in Ste. Genevieve, the front gable has cut corners to form a three-sided bay. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. The house has a stone block foundation and is crowned by a standing seam metal roof. A wood-framed, shed roofed, enclosed porch projects from the rear wall of the house. A brick chimney rises from the peak of the roof. [C] A large brick, gabled roof, smokehouse and summer kitchen sits in the rear yard. The building has arched openings and a standing seam metal roof. [C] The yard is bounded by a cast iron fence. UMC architectural survey number: 377.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 49

181. 699 North Third Street. c. 1935. Property type: Tudor Revival house. This brick, Tudor Revival, L-shaped house is ornamented with contrasting brick and stone in its projecting entrance gable. The front door is set in a stone Roman-arched surround with ornamental keystone. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gabled dormer projects from the east roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in multicolor brick with stone accents, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A half-engaged brick chimney projects from the gable front block. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed, two car garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles is located at the rear of the lot and is accessed from Roberts Street. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 376.

182. 702 North Third Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. The façade of this one-and-one half story, brick, side-gabled house is marked by segmental arched window openings and a central door, also placed in a segmental arched surround. A hipped entry porch projects from the west façade. This porch has a concrete slab and wrought iron posts. A hipped bay window projects from the south gable end. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A two-story, brick wing is appended to the rear of the block. The roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice with returns and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] The property includes a gable front garage sheathed in particle board with an overhead door in its façade wall. This garage is located east of the house [C] UMC architectural survey number: 378.

183. 750 North Third Street. c. 1910. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed, five bay, I-house has been significantly altered over time. Among the alterations is the probable removal of a front porch and the relocation of the main entry door to an off-center location on the west façade. This door is reached by a set of concrete steps with wrought iron railings. A secondary entry is located in the south gable end. This entry is sheltered by a gable-front, wood-framed stoop with a concrete foundation. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the house. The house is fenestrated with six-over-six and three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A stone chimney adjoins the south gable end. The house has a raised concrete foundation and walls sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. [C] A flat-roofed, two bay, concrete block garage is located north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1249.

184. 2 South Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This brick, two-story, commercial vernacular block forms the north third of a block on the east side of Third Street south of Merchant Street. Its west facade marked by an angled entry bay, plate glass display windows and transoms, and corbeled brick cornice. The second floor is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. These arched windows have stone keystone and springers. A chimney projects from the roof parapet on the Merchant Street side of the building. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 781.

185. 18 South Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This building comprises the middle of a three-part brick block that extends south from Merchant Street on the east side of Third Street. Three bays wide, the brick building has a replacement façade with three display windows. The entry is set in an angled recess at the north end of the façade and is surmounted by a single-light transom. The first story is sheltered by a flat canopy. The second story of the façade wall is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The cornice is corbeled. [C]. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

186. Ste. Genevieve County Abstract Company. 20 South Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This brick, two-story, commercial vernacular block comprises the southern portion of a row of buildings on the east side of South Third Street south of Merchant Street. A single story, flat parapeted block adjoins its south wall. The west façade of this single story block contains a display window. Exterior decorative elements include stone keystones and springers of arched window openings, an ornamented brick cornice, and a flat brick parapet punctuated with projecting cornices marking the ends of storefronts. The second story is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the flat roof top of the building. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 800.

187. Former Ste. Genevieve Chamber of Commerce. Former County Clerk's Building. 21 South Third Street. c. 1870. Property type: governmental building. This single-story, three bay by two bay, Italianate block forms part of an ensemble of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 50

three similar brick public buildings on the public square. Its roof is hipped with an east cross gable. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, windows set in arched surrounds with ornamental keystones. The two-leaf, main entry doors are centered on the east elevation. Surmounted by a half-round, two-light transom, the doorway is crowned by a round-arched lintel with ornamental keystone. The corners of the building are highlighted with stone quoins. The building has a limestone foundation and brick walls. Its cornice is dentilled. Its roof is sheathed in wood shingles. A tall brick chimney rises from a square brick base at the north end of the roof. A flat-roofed brick addition has been made to the rear of the building. This addition is fenestrated with glass blocks. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 808.

188. Joseph Vaeth Building. 34 South Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This single-story, brick commercial block has a flat parapet and original storefront. Constructed of brick, it forms part of an ensemble of attached buildings on the east side of South Third Street. The storefront features a recessed central entry flanked by plate glass windows. A second entry is placed at the south end of the façade wall. The storefront is sheltered by a canvas awning. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 801.

189. The Anvil Bar and Restaurant. 44 South Third Street. c. 1870. Property type: commercial building. This brick commercial block is marked by a stepped gable, pressed metal storefront, and segmentally arched, second story windows. The stepped gable features decorative brickwork. A shed-roofed, wood-framed, single story addition is appended to the rear of the building. Fenestration consists of display windows in the first story and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows in the second story. The second story windows are placed in segmental arched surrounds. The interior retains substantial historic fabric including the original doors, Eastlake style door jambs, and pressed metal ceiling. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 802.

190. Ste. Genevieve County Courthouse. 51 South Third Street. 1885; 1915 south addition. 1986 west addition. Property type: governmental building. This exuberantly detailed brick Eastlake public building was designed by architect Jerome B. Legg. Decorative elements include enlarged keystones and springers of arched window heads, projecting central façade bay with bracketed balcony and peaked roof, and iron cresting at the parapet. The historic main entrance is placed in the west elevation or Third Street side. This entrance consists of two-leaf doors surmounted by a two-light transom. Fenestration includes two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The cornice is ornamented with corbeling, and a mansard roof rises from the top of the walls.

Two additions have been made to the original courthouse block. Both retain the scale and detailing of the original block. The first, made to the south side of the original block, retains the segmental arched window heads, ornamental balcony, decorative brick cornice, and cresting of the original block. Doors are placed in the side elevation of a projecting south bay. These doors are sheltered by gabled, wood-framed hoods. The second, made to the west of the original block is two-stories in height and three bays deep. It, too, has a mansard roof, although it lacks the decorative arched lintels. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 810.

Legg was a St. Louis architect. Among his other designs were the Shelby, Gasconade, St. Francois, St. Charles, and Mississippi county courthouses. An original elevation drawing for the courthouse is displayed in its interior.

191. 60 South Third Street. c. 1910. Property type: commercial building. This brick commercial block has been altered by modernization of its façade bays. The west façade has aluminum-framed windows and an angled, recessed, aluminum-framed entry. The original character of the building is visible on the north side and rear elevations. The north side elevation features a stepped parapet with ceramic tile coping. The rear elevation contains two segmentally arched openings. The south opening is enclosed, while the north opening contains a door. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 804.

192. Vallé High School Boverie Building. 62 South Third Street. c. 1900, later modernizations. Property type: commercial building. This altered brick commercial block has aluminum-framed display windows, stepped side walls, and a recessed entry bay. A 1906 photograph of the building shows it with double hung windows in the second story and a molded cornice with flat parapet. The side walls are crowned with a stepped parapet, and a brick chimney rises from the southeast corner of the block.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 51

The rear wall retains fabric suggestive of its original appearance. Second story openings were fenestrated with tall, segmentally arched windows. Only one of these windows remains. One has been replaced by a steel fire door, while the remainder have been bricked in. First story openings have been either bricked in or contain steel doors. A steel fire escape is appended to the rear wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 805.

193. Former Ste. Genevieve County Jail. 65 South Third Street. c. 1870. Property type: governmental building. This brick Italianate governmental building is ornamented with limestone quoins, bracketed eaves, and pedimented gables. A near twin of 21 South Third Street, its flat-topped hipped roof is capped with iron cresting and features pedimented gables centered on each elevation. Arched window heads with exaggerated keystone define the window openings. Indicative of its historic role, the window openings are barred. The main door, centered on the east façade, is also protected by bars and is surmounted by a half round transom. The building has a limestone block foundation. Corners are emphasized by stone quoins, and the roof junction is punctuated by brackets. Tall brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the corners of the roof. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 811.

A new county jail has been constructed on the outskirts of Ste. Genevieve. This building is presently used for storage.

194. Augustus Wilder Building. 70 South Third Street. c. 1860. Property type: commercial building. This brick, two-and-one-half story, side-gabled, commercial block has a single story, parapeted, brick rear ell. The west facade is fenestrated with display windows in the ground floor and six-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows in the second floor. An iron lintel extends above the first story openings. The main entry with its one-light, two panel door is located in a central recess on the west façade. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 806.

195. 80 South Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, wood-framed, commercial block has been altered in recent years. The north end of the building has a wood-framed, shed entry. The exterior has been modernized and a balcony with ball finials has been appended to the west facade wall. The first story is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. second story is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The second story door is surmounted by a two-light transom. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

196. John Price House. Local name: Old Brick House. 90 South Third Street. HABS No.: MO-1107. c. 1804. Property type: Anglo-American brick house. This brick building was erected as the house of John Price, one of the first Anglo-Americans in Ste. Genevieve. It is an early example of Anglo-American building traditions in Ste. Genevieve.

The original block of the building is two stories in height, three bays wide and three bays deep. The primary entrance is centered on the west wall and is surmounted by a two-light transom. Flanking this main entry are two, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A second entrance, also surmounted by a two-light transom, is placed in the south gable end. The first story of this gable end is also fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The second floor of the original block is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A boxed, dentilled cornice with short returns marks the roof junction. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and a chimney rises from the south end of the roof ridge.

The appearance of the building in the 1930s is shown in a series of photographs from the Piaget-van Ravenswaay architectural survey now in the HABS collection at the Library of Congress. The building, then used as a tavern, had a retractable canvas awning above the first story openings. The main entry transom was hidden by a Falstaff beer sign. A single story, gabled roof, wood-framed addition sheathed in clapboards and fenestrated with double hung windows projected from the south end of the rear elevation.

Two, one-story, flat roofed, mid-twentieth century brick-clad additions are presently appended to the rear of the original block. These additions are fenestrated with multi-light picture windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 807.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 52

In 1799, Price married Eugenia Villars, a granddaughter of Francois Vallé, Sr., the first Commandant of Ste. Genevieve. Henry Dodge acquired the building in 1811, and in 1833, Ferdinand Rozier purchased it. In the mid-1800s, it was sold to George Sexauer and remained in that family for over 100 years.⁵⁹

197. John Donahue House. Local name: Southern Hotel.⁶⁰ 146 South Third Street. 1821; additions and renovations at mid-nineteenth century and following the Civil War. Property type: Anglo-American brick house. The present Southern Hotel is an imposing two-story, five-bay, side-gabled brick building with a roof crowned by a belvedere. The brick is laid in Flemish bond. A two-level gallery porch projects from its west facade. This porch, a later addition, has square porch columns, an elaborate patterned balustrade, and bracketed eaves. The porch shelters the primary entrance to the building, which is centered on the west elevation. A single-light transom surmounts this entry. A similar doorway in the second story provides access to the upper level of the porch. Flanking windows are six-over-six, double hung sashes. A third doorway is placed in the north bay of the first story facade. Paired brackets and returns mark the boxed cornice. Three gabled dormers project from the west roof slope. Each is fenestrated with a six-over-six, double hung sash window and has a boxed bracketed cornice. Paired brick chimneys rise from either side of the roof ridge near the end walls of the building. As noted, a belvedere crowns the center of the roof. This hipped roof belvedere is fenestrated with paired six-over-six, double hung, sash windows and has bracketed eaves.

An offset, two-story, gabled roof, brick block with flat roofed rear ell projects from the south wall of the main block of the hotel. This block has a shed-roofed, wood-framed, two-story, two-level porch projecting from its west wall. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise from either end of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 184.

The building was sophisticated for its time and place. It may have been originally constructed with a central hallway, an unusual feature in early nineteenth century Ste. Genevieve.⁶¹ Some original interior woodwork remains including a Federal period mantel with reeded pilasters. Much of the rest of the woodwork is Greek Revival in style including the pedimented door and window heads. The bracketed eaves, dormers, belvedere, and octagonal newel at the first floor landing date from the post-Civil War period.⁶²

In the late nineteenth century, the proprietor of the Southern Hotel was Joseph Viorst. In an advertisement in the *Fair Play*, hotel accommodations were described:

...the best Accommodations of any Hotel in Southeast Missouri. The traveling Public will find here an excellent table, good rooms, and the most courteous attention. For commercial travelers, I have a handsome and commodious Sample Room.⁶³

198. 181 South Third Street. c. 1900; alterations c. 1940. Property type: commercial building. This building includes a six bay wide, stepped brick parapet and clapboard-faced storefront and an earlier gabled, two-story wood-framed barn to rear with raised brick and limestone foundation. A hipped porch with square wood posts extends the width of the east façade. The façade wall is fenestrated with modern casement windows and two-over-two and, six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Façade entry doors are of modern construction with nine lights and two panels. The brick cornice is dentilled. [C] In 1929, the barn was used for auto repair on the first floor and a dance hall on the second floor. The east block had not been built. Instead, the open canopy of a filling station fronted on South Third Street.⁶⁴ UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

⁵⁹ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 49.

⁶⁰ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 52.

⁶¹ The present owners cite evidence from the restoration that the center hallway was a later modification.

⁶² University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 120.

⁶³ *Fair Play*, January 21, 1888.

⁶⁴ Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1929).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 53

199. Thomure Icehouse. Rear of 181 South Third Street. c. 1820. Property type: Anglo-American stone outbuilding. The *Thomure Icehouse* is located in back of a commercial building on the west side of South Third Street. The building stands next to a gravel parking lot behind buildings on the south side of Market Street. A tunnel, built in 1904, connect the stone building to an old stable immediately to the east.⁶⁵

This tall, rectangular, single-story, gable-roofed, stone building has had its roof raised by the construction of a wood-framed section above the stone walls. The upper wood-framed walls are sheathed in vertical boards. The stone walls are laid in coursed, quarry-faced, limestone blocks. A vertical board door is placed in the center of the west gable end. The door opening has a stone sill. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

Similarities in stonework to the Hubardeau Icehouse off Jefferson Street provide evidence that this icehouse was built at about the same time.

200. 198 South Third Street. c. 1920. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one-and-one-half story, wood-framed house combines a pyramidal roofed house with an L-plan house. A front-gabled block projects from the pyramidal core. A front gabled porch is placed at the junction of the front gable and the core. This porch has brick piers and a solid brick balustrade. Openings are enclosed with screens. Its eaves are marked by angle brackets. A notable detail is the three-sided bay in the first story of the south gable front block. This detail is found in many early twentieth century houses in Ste. Genevieve. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from near the peak of the pyramidal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

201. 199 South Third Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne house features tower on its east facade. The tower is highlighted by an oval oculus with cardinal point keystones. Other Queen Anne/Colonial Revival decorative elements include a Palladian window and a hipped, wraparound porch. The porch, raised on brick piers, is wood-framed with Tuscan columns and a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The south end of the porch is angled, reflected the three-sided bay in the wall plane behind. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Many of the first story windows are set in segmentally arched surrounds. A hipped dormer projects from the south roof slope. The house has a stone block foundation. Its cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The pyramidal tower roof is crowned by a finial, while a brick chimney rises from the rear portion of the roof. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in corrugated metal with an overhead door in its south gable end is located to the rear of the house. Entry is from South Gabouri Street. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 151.

202. Church of Ste. Genevieve. 51 Duborg Place. 1876-1880; enlarged 1911. HABS No.: MO-1621. Property type: church. This brick, Gothic Revival church sits on the site of an earlier church. Portions of the foundation of this earlier church are visible in the crypt. The central tower of the church, fenestrated with lancet windows, dominates the skyline of the community. The church features polygonal transepts and apse. The transepts and apse were built in 1911. Brick pilasters frame the side bays of the building.

The main entry is contained in an arched entry way in the projecting central bay of the east elevation. The entry is located in the base of the tower. This tower features an octagonal spire with triangular vents crowned by a Greek cross. The spire rises from an octagonal base containing the bells, and this base is set on square stage whose corners are marked by miniature spires. The east façade has a parapet wall and the upper portions of the wall are ornamented with brickwork in the form of pendants. The side walls have corbeled cornices. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Cylindrical ventilators rise from the roof ridge. Crosses rise from the west end of the sanctuary roof, from the apse roof, and from the roofs of the transepts. A square brick chimney rises from the south slope of the sanctuary roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1336.

⁶⁵ Gregory M. Franzwa, *The Story of Old Ste. Genevieve*, Fourth edition (St. Louis: Patrice Press, 1987), 148.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 54

The first Catholic church in present Ste. Genevieve was erected in 1795 from log timbers salvaged from the previous church. In 1831, a stone church was erected under the supervision of Vicentian Reverend Francis X. Dahman. This building, known as the Rock Church, had a façade marked by a flat parapet and a gable that rose from the center of the parapet. In 1876, work began on the present church. Services continued in the old rock church as the new brick church was built over and around it. The present church, which cost \$24,000 was dedicated in 1880.

203. Vallé Grade School. 61 Duborg Place. North half c. 1865; addition 1937. Property type: educational building. The earliest part of this three-story, limestone clad, gable and hip-roofed school building was erected in the mid-nineteenth century to serve the large Catholic population of the community. The north portion of the building features arched windows in the second story of the east façade wall with a segmentally arched central niche. The first story of this block has flat lintels, while the third story has segmentally arched lintels. Fenestration of the north block consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows.

The north block is connected to the hipped-roof south block by a gabled connector. This two-story connecting block is entered from its east side by a shed-roofed vestibule with front, pedimented gable. Two-leaf, metal-framed, multi-light doors are set between paired pilasters and are surmounted by a six-light transom. The south block is two bays wide across its east façade. Fenestration consists of six-over-two, double hung, sash in the ground level, twelve-over-two, double hung, sash windows in the second level, and six-over-two, double hung, sash windows in the top floor. A steel fire escape projects from the south wall of the south block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1337.

204. Jacques Jean René Guibourd House. Local name: Guibourd-Vallé House. 1 North Fourth Street. HABS No.: MO-1109. c. 1807 (dendrochronology). Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Property type: French vertical log house. The Guibourd House is a large example of vertical log construction on a stone foundation (*poteaux sur sole*). One and one-half stories in height on an elevated cellar, the L-shaped dwelling measures 51 feet 6 inches across the front by 44 feet 4 inches deep with a rear wing that measures 14 feet 8 inches by 25 feet 2 inches. The walls are constructed of hewn, white oak logs, mortised into a sill, infilled with *pierrotage*, plastered on the inner surface and sheathed with horizontal clapboards on the outer surface. The roof has a king post truss system. The mortises designed to receive the lateral framing members of the original hipped roof are still visible.⁶⁶ Typical French colonial galleries are present on the front and rear of the house. These galleries are raised above street level and have roofs supported by wood box columns. Two-story brick slave quarters are attached to the rear wall of the former kitchen, forming an "L" with the main block and rear gallery of the house.

The principal entrances are just north of the center of both long sides and open into a deep, narrow passageway. A three-light transom surmounts the east entrance. Secondary entrances are placed at the south end of the long sides of the house. One original casement window survives, believed to be the only one of its age and type in Ste. Genevieve. Other windows have been replaced with double hung sashes, generally twelve-over-twelve lights. Early solid-panel wood shutters with iron hinges survive.

The floor system of puncheon log floor joists, the floor boards, and the garret floor system of hewn and hand-planed joists with beaded ceiling boards remain. A number of original exterior and interior six-panel doors survive intact, complete with their original trim and hardware. These doors are similar to those at the Nicholas Janis House (Greentree Tavern).

The original floor plan is unclear. Originally the building has a double pitch hipped roof with galleries on all four sides. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the end galleries were removed and the roof changed by adding gable end walls. Chimneys with fireplaces were replaced with ones to accommodate stoves. Doors and windows were relocated, and an addition made to the rear. In the first half of the twentieth century, a second major remodeling occurred. The rear porch was enlarged and converted to a sun room. Interior renovations included installation of new partitions, stairs, and toilets.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Osmund Overby and Toni M. Prawl, "Addendum to Jacques Dubreuil Guibourd House," HABS No. MO-1109, January 17, 1987.

⁶⁷ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 98.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 55

The present floor plan consists of three large rooms and an interior passage. A one-room addition adjoins the gallery at the northwest corner of the house. A steep winding stairway extends up to the attic from the rear gallery. The attic itself is open. The house was altered in the early nineteenth century to conform to American tastes. The house was restored in the 1930s by the Vallés. It was documented in the 1980s by a HABS survey team under the direction of Dr. Osmund Overby of the University of Missouri.⁶⁸

The property also includes a brick, two-story former barn located in the southwest corner of the property. This barn, converted to a guest house, measures approximately 20 feet by 30 feet in plan. Fenestration includes double hung, and six-light, casement windows. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. According to the National Register nomination for the property, this barn is believed to have been constructed 30 to 40 years after the main house.⁶⁹ [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1275.

Jacques Jean Rene Gibourd came to Ste. Genevieve from France by way of New Orleans and Santo Domingo. He was the son of Christopher Ambroise Gibourd and René Marguerite Gibault. On June 24, 1800, he married Ursula Barbeau. Jacques Gibourd died in 1812 and his wife died in 1843. He acquired the lot on which the house now sits in 1799 and probably built it when he and his wife sold their former residence in 1806. In 1844, two children, Jules and Omer occupied the house. Jules Felix Vallé acquired the house in 1930. Under the terms of the will of Anne Marie Vallé, the Foundation for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve acquired the property after her death in 1973.⁷⁰

205. Ste. Genevieve Parish Center. 20 North Fourth Street. c. 1960. The west façade of this hip-roofed, yellow brick building is marked by a central concrete enframed entry and a three-part division with projecting end bays. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. The walls are marked by concrete belt courses above the basement windows and below the second floor windows. The building has a flat roof with a wide overhang. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

206. 25 North Fourth Street. c. 1910. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, Builder's Queen Anne house has a pyramidal roofed core and projecting front and side gables. The front gable is marked by a simple bargeboard. A gabled and hipped roof, partially enclosed front porch projects from the east elevation. The open portion of the porch has a wood floor and a turned corner post and shelters the front door. The north side gable has a three-sided first floor bay. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gabled dormer projects from the front roof slope. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. The eaves are marked by simple vergeboards, and the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A tall brick chimney rises from the north roof slope. A second brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1276.

207. Vallé Schools. 40 North Fourth Street. 1954 [date stone]. This three-part, yellow brick, two-story, school building has projecting side bays and a recessed central bay. The main entry doors are placed on either side of a stylized concrete cross. Doors consist of three-light doors surmounted by transoms. Fenestration consists of glass block and transom windows. The building has a flat roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

208. 41 North Fourth Street. c. 1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. The east façade of this wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, gable front and wing plan house is marked by a hipped roof, two-bay entry porch. The porch has a concrete foundation, a solid balustrade, turned wood posts, and brackets. It shelters a rectangular entry vestibule. A shed-roofed, single story ell projects from the rear wall of the house. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge of the gabled front block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1277.

⁶⁸ Overby and Prawl, op cit.

⁶⁹ M. Patricia Holmes, "Jacques Dubreuil Guibourd House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1969.

⁷⁰ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 72-73.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 56

209. J. B. Roberts House. 67 North Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This house, as others of its style in Ste. Genevieve, consists of a hipped roof core with projecting front and side gables. This façade of this brick and wood-framed, one and one-half story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival residence is marked by a hipped porch with brick balustrade. This porch, which wraps around to the south elevation, is marked by square brick columns with banding. The porch shelters the front door which is surmounted by a semi-circular transom. The south bay is marked by cut corners in both the first and second stories to form a three-sided bay. A Palladian window is placed in a front pedimented gable. Hipped roof dormers project from the north and south roof slopes. The remaining windows are primarily one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung sashes. The second story cross gables are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. Its roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos roof slates. A brick chimney rises from the south roof slope of the front facing bay. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1278.

210. Jean Baptiste Hubardeau House. Local name: Simon Hubardeau House. 102 North Fourth Street. c. 1817. One-story brick addition constructed mid-nineteenth century. Property type: I-house. The Hubardeau House, an Anglo-American I-house, is located at the northeast corner of North Fourth and Jefferson streets. It consists of a two-story, eaves front, gable-roofed, block with a single-story rear ell. The main block is constructed of coursed limestone. Fenestration of this block consists of two-over-two, double hung sash windows. These windows have false keystone stone lintels. The second story windows in the west gable end have operable, louvered wood shutters, while the remaining windows have ornamental paneled wood shutters. A plain cornice board and a boxed cornice with returns mark the roof junction. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from near the west end of the roof ridge, while a stone chimney rises from near the east end of the roof ridge. Two entrances were formerly in place on the south façade of the house. A window has replaced one of these entries.

The brick, one-story, rear ell is fenestrated with two over two, double hung windows flanked by paneled shutters. A doorway is placed in the south bay of the west wall. This addition also has a boxed cornice, and its roof is also sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from near the center of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1267.

Similar to the Eloy LeCompte House on North Main Street, this stone house was constructed without a central hallway. The first story originally exhibited a hall and parlor plan. Most remaining interior woodwork appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century and may have been installed when the brick addition was constructed. The most notable piece of interior woodwork is the early nineteenth century mantel in an upper story room, nearly identical to one in the Augustus Bequette House on Second Street. The original roof frame is intact.⁷¹

Simon Hubardeau was a member of a family who settled in the original town of Ste. Genevieve. His parents, Jean Baptiste Hubardeau and Charlotte Gertrude Rollet had previously lived in French Canada. By the mid-nineteenth century, Dr. Louis Andre, who is believed to have constructed the brick addition, had acquired the house.⁷²

211. 108 North Fourth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This stuccoed, wood-framed bungalow sports a shed-roofed front porch with box columns. The front porch, reached by concrete steps on its south side, has a brick balustrade and plinths. A shed-roofed stoop adjoins the south gable wall of the house. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A wide, shed dormer fenestrated with two pairs of one-over-one, double hung sash windows projects from the east roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] The property includes a gable front, wood-framed, two-car garage sheathed in vertical boards located northeast of the house. Its façade contains sliding garage doors. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1268.

212. 135 North Fourth Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This brick, single-story, eaves front house has a façade marked by a cross gable with a second, inset gable. The front door is placed in the cross gable as are four-part, pivoting windows. A second doorway, with shed-roofed vestibule is placed in the side wall. The remaining

⁷¹ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 13-14.

⁷² Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 62-63.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 57

fenestration also consists of pivoting windows. The foundation of the house is concrete, and the gable peaks are sheathed in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A hipped roof, brick and wood-framed garage is placed in the rear yard of the house. The front wall plane of the garage is recessed behind the front of the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

213. 142 North Fourth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This brick bungalow with shed front dormer is ornamented with segmentally arched windows. A front porch is recessed beneath the extended front eaves of the house. This porch has a concrete foundation, brick balustrade and posts, and concrete slab capstones on the balustrade. The porch shelters a central front door. Fenestration consists of eight-over-one and three-over-one, double hung sashes. Those windows on the side elevations of the house are placed within segmentally arched surrounds. The house has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior chimney adjoins the south gable end. [C] The property also includes two garages, one a front-gabled, wood-framed building sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the second, a brick and wood-framed, front gabled garage with an ornamental cupola. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 1270.

214. 145 North Fourth Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed I-house with flat-roofed porch is sheathed in aluminum siding. The porch has a concrete foundation, and its roof is supported by wood box columns. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A single story, shed-roofed rear ell projects from the rear wall of the house. This ell has an open, shed-roofed porch projecting from its west side. A bulkhead adjoins the south wall of the main block of the house. The house and porch foundation is faced in stone veneer, and the house is sheathed in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in metal sheets. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A large, modern, gable-front, wood-framed garage with an overhead door is sheathed in aluminum siding. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1280.

215. 164 North Fourth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow has a partial width gabled front porch that shelters its central front door. The porch has a wood floor, solid wood balustrade and battered wood box columns. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. [C] A gable front, wood-framed garage is located at the end of a driveway north of the house. Its west wall contains side-hinged doors. The gable peaks are sheathed in corrugated metal [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1269.

216. 175 North Fourth Street. c. 1930. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow with gabled front porch is sheathed in aluminum siding. The front porch, three bays wide, has a concrete foundation, central concrete steps with wrought iron railings, a solid wood balustrade, and wood box columns. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. [C] A gable-front garage, sheathed in metal siding with an overhead door, is placed to the rear of the house. [C] A carport adjoins the façade of the garage. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1281.

217. 182 North Fourth Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed, side-gabled house with front cross gable has a shed front entry stoop. This stoop has a concrete foundation, concrete steps with wrought iron railings, and square wood posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A lunette window is placed in the front gable.

The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the rear roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

218. 198 North Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This brick Builder's Queen Anne has a side-gabled, two story core, a front cross gable, and a single-story, flat-roofed rear ell. A hipped roof, wood-framed porch projects from the front wall plane. This porch has chamfered posts and sawn brackets and shelters the front door. A three-sided bay window projects from the gable front block. Fenestration of the house consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows set in segmental surrounds. These windows have stone sills. Cylindrical wood vents are placed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 58

in the gable peaks. The house has a stone foundation, and its cornice is boxed with returns. A one-story, flat-roofed ell projects from the rear wall. Gable peaks are marked by vergeboards. A brick chimney rises from near the north end of the front roof slope, while a second rises from near the south end of the roof. [C] A stone retaining wall marks the Washington Street side of the property. UMC architectural survey number: 1272.

219. 199 North Fourth Street. c. 1880. Property types: I-house, Italianate house. This brick Italianate I-house has shallow arched windows and a flat-roofed, two level porch. The porch is equipped with replacement wrought iron posts and balustrades. The posts rise from brick plinths. Doors are centered on the first and second stories of the façade. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows placed in segmentally arched surrounds. A single story, gabled roof ell projects from the rear wall. The roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge. [C] Two outbuildings are associated with the house. A hipped roof, wood-framed garage with two overhead doors in its north wall is located on the south side of Washington Street. This garage is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed, sheet metal-sided garden shed is placed in the rear yard of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1282.

220. 220 North Fourth Street. c. 1960. This wood-framed, single-story, eaves front, gabled roof ranch house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Its basement is exposed on the east side. The foundation is constructed of concrete, walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [NC] A gabled front, wood-framed, vinyl sided garden shed with a door in its south elevation is located north of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

221. 260 North Fourth Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one and one-half story, gable front, wood-framed house has a central front entrance sheltered by a corrugated aluminum hood. Fenestration consists largely of paired, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The concrete foundation is exposed along the sides and the rear of the house. A basement door sheltered by a shed hood is located in the south wall. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding with the roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A quonset hut garage is located north of the house. This garage has a corrugated metal roof and a façade wall sheathed in asphalt shingles. Its west façade contains sliding, corrugated metal-clad, top-hinged wood doors. [C] A vertical board-clad, gabled roof, wood-framed shed is located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

222. 299 North Fourth Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This small, one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled house has its east façade marked by a central cross gable. This central bay contains the front door. The door is sheltered by a shed, corrugated aluminum hood and is reached by concrete steps. The house retains its original, three-light, wood door. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos roof slates. A brick chimney rises from the north end of the rear roof slope. [C] A gable-front, wood-framed garage is located behind the house. This garage features two-leaf doors and exposed rafter tails. It is sheathed in German siding. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

223. 302 North Fourth Street. c. 1880. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed, double pen, I-house has a two-story, gabled rear ell. A hipped roof, bungalow-type porch extends across most of the width of its south façade. This porch has brick plinths, battered wood posts, and a solid wood balustrade. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick chimneys rise from the middle of the roof ridge of the front block and rear ell. [C] To the rear of the house is a gable-front, wood-framed garage. This garage is sheathed in corrugated metal and has an overhead door in its front gable. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1288.

224. 373 North Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed I-house with flat-roofed front porch is fenestrated with one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The porch has a concrete block foundation,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 59

concrete steps, turned posts, and a sawn balustrade. A modern wrought iron railing rises from the flat roof, and the roof serves as a balcony accessed by a central second story door. A central door is placed on the first story and is surmounted by a single-light transom. The foundation consists of rock-faced, ashlar limestone. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Two brick chimneys rises from the roof ridge. A gabled roof ell extends from the rear wall of the block. A shallow gabled wing was added to the north wall of the ell in about 1970. This wing features a three-sided bay window in its east façade. A concrete block chimney adjoins its north gable end. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1290.

225. 389 North Fourth Street. c. 1970. This wood-framed, eaves front, single-story house is situated above the level of North Fourth Street. A concrete retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. The east façade is marked by a two-bay shed-roofed, front porch with concrete steps and foundation. The balustrade, railings, and posts are all fabricated from wrought iron. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] A wood-framed, eaves-front garage with a concrete block foundation is located to the rear of the house. This garage is sheathed in aluminum siding and has an overhead door. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

226. 398 North Fourth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow is atypical of those in Ste. Genevieve. While most are crowned with gabled roof, this house has a hipped roof. A shed-roofed porch extends across a portion of the façade and shelters the front door. This porch has brick plinths, battered wood posts, and a plain wood balustrade. A shed dormer, fenestrated with three-light windows, projects from the front roof slope. The remaining fenestration consists of three-over-three and three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A tall brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage with a concrete block foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof is located north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1289.

227. 399 North Fourth Street. c. 1980. This one-story, small, wood-framed, eaves front, gable-roofed, ranch house is sheathed in false board and batten siding. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A garage is located in the south end of the house block. A flat roofed screened porch adjoins the north wall of the main block. The roof of the main block is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

228. 475 North Fourth Street. c. 1985. This one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled ranch house has a gable front entry bay. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding. [NC] Outbuildings include a prefabricated large garage sheathed in corrugated sheet metal with an overhead door located close to the road and a gable and shed-roofed, wood-framed shed located to the rear of the garage. [NC-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

229. North Fourth Street Bridge over North Fork, Gabouri Creek. c. 1940. Property type: bridge. This concrete girder bridge is similar in design to that which carries North Main Street over the Gabouri Creek. It is anchored to the steep creek banks by angled concrete wing walls. Concrete parapet walls have end square newels and closely spaced balusters, square in section. The base of the parapets are stepped outward and the newel posts are crowned with square caps. A concrete sidewalk has been added along the west side of the roadway. [CS] UMC architectural survey: not surveyed.

230. 641 North Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This hip-roofed, one-and-one-half story, brick, Builder's Queen Anne style house was extensively damaged in the 1993 flood. It is vacant and awaits restoration. A hipped roof single story, brick block adjoins the north wall of the core of the house. This block has a corner stoop with a concrete foundation and turned posts. A hipped roof, three sided bay projects from the east wall of the house, and the south end of the east wall contains a cross gable. Fenestration consists of double hung, sash windows, many of which have been boarded over to deter vandalism. First floor windows are set in segmentally arched surrounds. A hipped dormer fenestrated with a single, one-over-one, double hung, sash window projects from the north roof slope of the core block. A second one-over-one, double hung, sash window is placed in the cross gable. The roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice. The roof is sheathed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 60

standing seam metal and a brick chimney rises from near the peak of the roof. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed shed sheathed in German siding is located north of the house. This shed has square window openings and a roof sheathed in metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

231. 649 North Fourth Street. c. 1940. Property type: Cape Cod/Williamsburg house. This wood-framed Cape Cod dwelling has a central gable front stoop with a concrete foundation and square wood posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows and a picture window. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A gable-front garage sheathed in cement-asbestos siding with a collapsing roof is located in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

232. 650 North Fourth Street. c. 1960. This one-story ranch house has a façade marked by an end, gable front bay and a flat-roofed porch. This porch features turned balusters and posts. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A single story ell with an open porch projects from the rear wall of the house. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the south gable end. [NC] Two gabled front, wood-framed, garages are located at the end of a driveway south of the house. The north garage, two bays wide, is sheathed in aluminum siding, while the south garage is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and has a corrugated metal roof. [NC-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

233. 653 North Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne house has a basic T-shaped plan, a gabled rear ell, and an attached, large, cross-gabled garage. A hipped roof entry porch is located at the junction of the two main blocks. This porch has a concrete foundation, wrought iron balustrade, and turned posts. Typical of vernacular Victorian houses in Ste. Genevieve, the south end of the cross gable has its corners cut away to form a three-sided bay. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from near the rear of the roof ridge of the gabled front block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 404.

234. 658 North Fourth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, side-gabled bungalow is sheathed in aluminum siding. A gabled front porch extends most of the width of the west façade. This porch has central concrete steps, a concrete foundation, brick balustrade and plinths, and battered wood porch posts. The eaves are marked by triangular brackets. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the south gable end. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding is located to the northeast of the house. This garage has two overhead doors in its front wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 403.

235. 669 North Fourth Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed I-house has a gabled front porch with spindlework frieze and brackets. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The foundation is constructed of coursed ashlar limestone, while the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed shed sheathed in aluminum siding is located in the west of the house. [C] A gabled roof, corrugated metal shed is located north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 402.

236. 672 North Fourth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, eaves front bungalow has a shed-roofed front porch whose roof represents a continuation of the roof slope of the main block. The porch has a rusticated concrete block foundation, solid wood balustrade, and square wood posts. It shelters an off-center front door and flanking windows. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles is located southwest of the house. This garage has a sliding door. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 401.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 61

237. Jean Marie Pepin dit Lachance House. Local name: Jean Marie Pepin House. 699 North Fourth Street. c. 1800-1806; addition c. 1989. Property type: French vertical log house. This small house, of vertical log construction, measures approximately 26 feet square. It has a limestone foundation and originally consisted of a one-room cabin with wall logs rising unbroken from sill to eaves. A chimney with fireplace was placed on the east wall. This was removed during one of many renovations. The exterior walls are sheathed in clapboards and asbestos siding. As typical of smaller French vernacular houses in Ste. Genevieve, the front gallery is recessed beneath the gable roof. This gallery features wood box columns and shelters double entry doors. A six-over-six, double hung, sash window is placed in the north bay of the facade. Two gabled dormers, each fenestrated with two over two, double hung sash windows project from the front roof slope. The roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos roof slates. In the last half of the nineteenth century, the roof was reworked and dormers added to create a usable second floor.

Large-scale additions are attached to the rear wall of the original house. These additions, constructed in part in 1989, include a family room, laundry room and front-gabled garage. The garage is sheathed in clapboard siding and is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung sash windows. Because of the massing of these additions, they are not visible from the Fourth Street side of the house.

The house retains much of its early interior and exterior woodwork including two beaded, board-and-batten interior doors; random-width, hand-planed, beaded board paneling that encloses box stairs; exposed, beaded porch ceiling joists; and wide, random-width, porch floor and ceiling joists. Some cellar joists are hand-hewn on all four sides, while others are hand-hewn on three sides and retain bark on the fourth.⁷³ [C] A nineteenth century brick smoke house is located in the rear yard of the property. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 387.

The land on which the house is located was owned in the early nineteenth century by Nicholas Lionaise [Villainase]. He sold the property in 1809 to Jean Marie Pepin, Jr. In that deed, the property is indicated as that "on which Pepin lives." Jean Marie Pepin was the son of Jean Marie Pepin, Sr. and Catherine Lalumondiere. In 1845, his siblings, Julie, John, Francois and Marie Louise Aubuchon sold the property.⁷⁴

238. Judge Peter Heeck House. 15 South Fourth Street. 1906. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This stone, Queen Anne style residence with octagonal corner tower represents the finest example of a Queen Anne residence in Ste. Genevieve. It features random, rock-faced ashlar walls, a hipped roof, octagonal corner tower, copper finial cap, and tall gabled wall dormers with stepped parapet. The low, hip-roofed east entry porch rests on massive, buttressed stone columns and has arched segmental stone porch bays. A two-story enclosed porch is appended to the north side wall, while a hipped roof stoop with squat stone columns projects from the south gabled bay. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. The roof is sheathed in ceramic roofing tiles. A half-engaged stone chimney is placed in the south wall, and a second chimney is placed in the west wall. This house took the place of the Charles Gregoire House, a c. 1800 vertical log dwelling.⁷⁵ [C] A gable-front, wood-framed, two-car garage is located west of the house and is connected to it by a breezeway. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1274.

239. Medical Arts Building. 35 South Fourth Street. c. 1960. This one-story, orange brick office building is oriented with its gable end toward the street. The roof is a false-two slope in form. A porch is recessed beneath the north roof eaves. This porch has filigreed wrought iron posts that rise from a brick retaining wall. Fenestration consists of three-part, aluminum-framed, hopper windows. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

⁷³ Silburn, Gallagher in National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Flood Damage Assessment Report, Jean Marie Pepin dit Lachance House," September 10, 1993.

⁷⁴ Basler, op cit., 105.

⁷⁵ Naeger, Naeger and Evans, *Ste. Genevieve: A Leisurely Stroll Through History*, 116.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 62

240. Gregoire House. 47 South Fourth Street. c. 1852-1861. Property type: Greek Revival house. The Gregoire House is a painted brick, two and one-half-story, side hall plan, Greek Revival town house with a three-bay façade. A trabeated surround marks the front entrance, and the door is set in a deep reveal. The door surround includes engaged wooden columns and an architrave frieze. The first floor of the façade features full-height, triple hung, two-over-two-over-two windows with stone lintels. The remaining windows are predominantly replacement, six-over-six, double hung sashes. Two-light windows are placed in the attic level of the façade. A projecting brick belt course marks the floor level of the attic on the façade. The cornice is dentilled, and the side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A parapeted bridge connects the two chimneys in each gable end. A gabled, single-story brick ell projects from the west elevation. This ell has a two bay shed-roofed porch on its south side with box columns and a spindle frieze.

Most of the original interior detail survives including sliding doors between the two first floor rooms, and Doric mantelpieces of the first floor fireplaces. These fireplaces are similar to those found in the Joseph Govreau House on LeCompte, the Hertich House on North Main Street, and the Valentine Rottler House on North Third Street.⁷⁶ A narrow one-story brick service wing is appended to the rear of the main block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1273.

241. Ste. Genevieve City Hall. 165 South Fourth Street. c. 1959. This one-story, brick-faced office building with a false mansard roof is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung windows on its east façade, and glass blocks in the side walls. Two-leaf, wood, nine-light doors are placed in a segmentally arched surround at the center of the east wall. A brick pylon punctuates the southeast corner of the building. The façade is sheathed in red brick while the remaining walls are sheathed in yellow brick. [NC] A small square, yellow brick, flat roofed utility building is located to the rear of City Hall. [NC] A corrugated metal clad, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office trailer is located on the south side of the south parking lot. This trailer has two doors in its north elevation. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

242. 199 South Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing, Builder's Queen Anne residence is located at the corner of South Fourth Street and South Gabouri Street. L-shaped in plan, it features a small, hipped entrance porch with turned posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A shed, single story, wood-framed ell projects from the rear wall and a shed roofed addition projects from the rear wall of the ell. A door is placed in this addition. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] The property also includes a sheet metal-clad modern garden shed. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 191.

243. 200 South Fourth Street. c. 1890. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed house has a pyramidal core with front and side gables and a gabled rear ell. Decorative elements on the exterior of this Builder's Queen Anne house include a hip-roofed porch with turned columns and a bay window. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a rusticated concrete block foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and is crowned with a hipped and gable roof. A chimney projects from the apex of this standing seam metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 189.

244. 249 South Fourth Street. c. 1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This gable front and wing plan house has a raised, hipped, wraparound porch. The porch is raised on wood posts anchored to concrete footings. It has a solid balustrade, and its roof is supported by wood box columns. Doors, sheltered by the porch, are placed in the north and east elevations. A shed-roofed rear ell is appended to the west wall. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the east block. The house is sited on the south side of the South Fork of the Gabouri below the level of South Fourth Street. [C] The property also includes a wood-framed, gabled roof shed sheathed in corrugate metal located northwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

⁷⁶ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 63

245. South Gabouri Creek Bridge. 1934 [date plaque]. Property type: bridge. This concrete girder bridge carries South Fourth Street over the South Fork of the Gabouri. The bridge is anchored to the banks of the creek by sloping concrete wing walls and anchored in the creek by a concrete center pier. The solid concrete balustrades are paneled and are marked by wide central and end newels. [CS] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

246. Genevieve Farms, Feed, Seed and Fertilizers. 250 South Fourth Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This complex consists of several buildings and structures built for feed and seed storage and sales. The portion closest to South Fourth Street contains the sales space. This wood-framed block has a stepped parapet false front hiding the gable front roof. A shed-roofed, wood-framed canopy projects from the west wall and shelters the wood-framed loading dock. This block is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. Its façade wall is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows, while its side walls are fenestrated with four-light windows. To the rear of this block is a tall, gable and shed-roofed elevator block. This block has three rectangular window openings in its upper west wall, all of which have been boarded over. At least a portion of this elevator has a coursed limestone foundation. [C] A cylindrical concrete block storage structure with a conical roof structure is situated northeast of the elevator and connected to it by a pipe conveyer. [C] Two storage bins are associated with this building. [CS-2]

A second elevator building, this one with a cylindrical glazed block silo, is located east of the main building. The silo has a conical metal roof, while the elevator terminates in a tall, gabled roof block. A large, shed-roofed ell projects from the north side of this elevator block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

247. Off east side, South Fourth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This house is located on a private road that extends east of South Fourth Street south of the South Fork of the Gabouri Creek. The main block of the house is a two-bay, two-story, wood-framed block whose façade faces east. A single-story, gabled roof ell project from the rear wall, and a shed-roofed garage projects from the south wall. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in metal sheets. An interior brick chimney projects from the ridge of the main block, while a second chimney projects from the north roof slope. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed garage is located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

248. 251 South Fourth Street. c. 1960. This hip-roofed ranch house has an attached garage and a raised basement in the rear. The façade wall includes two doors with concrete stoops. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.[NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

249. 302 South Fourth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This house is one of few examples of a classic California bungalow in Ste. Genevieve. One story in height and low in profile, a full-width porch is recessed beneath its west roof eaves. This porch has a concrete foundation, solid balustrade, and square posts. Both the balustrade and the posts are sheathed in wood shingles. The porch shelters a central front door. This door is flanked by large, double hung, sash windows that have lozenge-shaped lights in the upper sash and single lights in the lower sash. A low, shed-roofed dormer projects from the west roof slope. This dormer is fenestrated with three, patterned, six-light windows. Both the front eaves and the dormer eaves are marked by exposed rafter tails. The gable peaks are ornamented with pebble dash and false timbering. A stone chimney adjoins the building on the north side. A door is located in a rectangular recess on the south wall. The roof of the house is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A gabled-roofed, vertical board shed is located southeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1402.

250. Clark's Auto Body. 302 South Fourth Street. c. 1960. This L-shaped, concrete block building has overhead doors in the gable front and eaves front section as well as the south wall of the rear ell. A single light door is placed in the west façade. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 64

251. 352 South Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed I-house has a three bay, hipped roof front porch and a single story, gabled rear ell. The porch, which shelters a central front door, has turned posts and brackets. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in metal shingles. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge and from the rear of the roof ridge of the ell. [C] The property includes a gable-front, modern garage. The garage includes two-over-two, double hung windows with horizontal muntins, and an overhead door. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1403.

252. 358 South Fourth Street. c. 1900. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This four-bay, two story, side gabled house has a hipped roof front stoop and a hipped roof rear ell. The stoop shelters paired entry doors. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a stone foundation, and its walls are sheathed in aluminum siding. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] The property includes an eaves front, modern garage. The garage has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. An overhead door is placed in its west wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1404.

253. 359 South Fourth Street. c. 1910. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This two-story, wood-framed, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house is located above the level of Fourth Street. A rusticated concrete block retaining wall extends along the sidewalk, and concrete steps and a walk extend west to the house. The house is similar in plan to other Victorian vernacular houses in Ste. Genevieve but more elaborate in detailing. The central core has a pyramidal roof. Truncated front and side gabled bays extend from this core, and a hipped roof, two-story block adjoins the rear wall of the core. The east façade is marked by a wraparound porch and a three-sided bay. The wraparound porch features Ionic columns and a pedimented entry bay. The front door is sheltered by the south end of the porch. This door is surmounted by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A Palladian window is placed in the front gable peak. The house is sheathed in clapboards, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] The property includes a gable front and flat-roofed wood-framed garage located southwest of the house. An overhead door is placed in the south end. This building is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] The property also includes a shed-roofed garden shed sheathed in vertical boards located west of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1367.

254. 373 South Fourth Street. c. 1910. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house features a five bay wraparound porch. This porch extends the width of the east façade and wraps around to the north wall. The porch has wood columns, a boxed cornice, and a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The house consists of a hipped roof, two-and-one half story core with cross gables. The south cross gable has a rectangular projecting bay window in the first story, while the front slope of the hipped roof features a hipped dormer. The side slopes of the hipped roof feature eyebrow dormers. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Metal cresting rises from the roof ridges. [C] The property also includes a gazebo [NC], a shed-roofed shed [NC], and a shed-roofed, 2-bay carport. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1368.

255. 389 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This attractively detailed, gabled front, wood-framed bungalow is located on the west side of South Fourth Street. Its east façade features an off-center front door sheltered by a gabled hood. The gable of this hood is cut to form a stylized sunburst and the hood is supported by angle brackets. A three-light, wood door is reached by concrete and brick front steps. A picture window with six upper lights is placed in the east façade wall and is flanked by two, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The remainder of the fenestration consists of either three-over-one or one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gabled dormer projects from the south roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney with concrete cap projects from the north roof slope. A shed-roofed enclosed porch adjoins the rear wall, and a deck adjoins the porch. [C] The property also includes an eaves front, vinyl sided, single bay garage equipped with overhead doors and a north carport. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1369.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 65

256. 201 Academy Street. c. 1920s. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This jerkinhead gable-roofed, wood-framed bungalow has its gable end oriented south toward Washington Street. A hipped roof, wood-framed porch extends across the south elevation and continues into a side ell. This porch is enclosed and fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The remaining fenestration consists of a mixture of one-over-one, double hung windows, single and six-light casement windows, and twelve-light windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A partially engaged chimney rises from the east roof slope, and the roof is pierced by eyebrow attic vents. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage is located on Washington Street west of the house. This clapboarded building is fenestrated with two-light windows and features exposed rafter tails. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1295.

257. 223 Academy Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This single-story, wood-framed, bungalow has a gable front orientation with an offset, gable-front porch and cross gables. The porch has a concrete foundation, brick plinths, and battered, wood, box columns. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows and single-light windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A half-engaged brick chimney adjoins the south wall. The house is set above the street. A concrete retaining wall extends along the sidewalk, and three flights of steps extend up to the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1294.

258. 250 Academy Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gabled front, wood-framed bungalow, features a recessed corner porch. This porch located in the southwest corner of the house has a plain wood balustrade and corner box column. The main entry door is placed in the west wall of the recess. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, many of which are sheltered by metal awnings. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed carport is located north of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1298.

259. 257 Academy Street. c. 1960. This brick, single-story, side-gabled ranch house has a recessed, partial width front gallery porch. This porch has a raised brick foundation, a wrought iron balustrade, and filigreed wrought-iron posts. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed open porch projects from the rear wall beneath an extension of the rear roof slope. The gable peaks are sheathed in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in composition shingles, and a chimney rises from the middle of the roof ridge. [NC] At the rear of the lot, adjacent to Fifth Street, sits a two-bay, side gabled, wood-framed garage with two overhead doors and a south carport. Also located in the rear yard is a gabled, wood-framed, vinyl sided shed. [NC-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

260. 270 Academy Street. c. 1960. This brick, single-story, eaves front ranch house includes a partial width front gallery and an integral garage. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete block foundation and a composition shingled roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

261. 279 Academy Street. c. 1970. This brick, eaves front, one-story, three bay ranch house features a gabled front portico supported by corner aluminum columns. The central door is surrounded by a modern broken pediment surround. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A small, gabled porch adjoins the north gable end of the main block and an attached garage adjoins the rear wall. The house has a concrete foundation, gable peaks sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the north gable end wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

262. 298 Academy Street. c. 1930. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This brick, jerkinhead gabled roof, one-and-one-half story dwelling is located at the southeast corner of Academy and LeCompte streets. Its west façade is marked by a jerkinhead-gabled stoop supported by Tuscan columns. Fenestration consists primarily of paired and single, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A jerkinhead gabled dormer projects from the west roof slope, and a shed roofed, rectangular bay window projects from the north gable end. A raised enclosed, shed porch adjoins the main block of the house. The basement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 66

wall is raised along the north end of the house, and a garage door is placed in this wall. A half engaged, stone chimney is located at the north end of the house, while a central brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

263. 299 Academy Street. 1935. Property type: Tudor Revival house. This house is the most prominent and embellished Tudor Revival residence in Ste. Genevieve. The large, two-story house has a hipped roof with double gables in its east elevation. The taller of the two gables features a false, half-timbered peak diagnostic of the Tudor Revival style. The shorter gable contains a vestibule with off-center entrance. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Panels of glass blocks are placed in the first and second stories of the north elevation. A hipped dormer rises from the south roof slope. First floor façade openings and limited other openings are set in segmentally arched and elaborated stone surrounds. Other openings have either flat lintels and sills or segmentally arched lintels formed by bricks. The lower façade wall is faced in multicolored stone, while a brick belt course extends at second story sill level. [C] A hipped roof brick garage is located west of the house. This garage appears to have been constructed at the same time as the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1291.

264. Memorial Cemetery. North Fifth Street between Market and Jefferson streets. Early to late nineteenth century. HABS No.: MO-1130. Property type: cemetery. The Memorial Cemetery, Ste. Genevieve's community cemetery beginning in the early nineteenth century, covers an area of approximately two square blocks bounded on the east by Fifth Street, on the north by Jefferson Street and the south by Market Street. A tall ashlar limestone retaining wall with stone slab capstones extends along much of the east boundary of the cemetery while the remaining sides are enclosed with wire fences. Wrought iron gates are hung from limestone gateposts on the east side of the cemetery property. The site of the cemetery is a sloping, tree-shaded hillside. A gully extends across the central portion of the cemetery property.

Graves are marked by a variety of types of monuments including box tombs, obelisks, truncated columns, flat stones, headstones, and small numbers of wrought iron crosses. Some of the headstones are surmounted by granite crosses. The most prominent obelisks include those erected for the Thomure family and for Senator Lewis Linn. The Linn monument is situated in one of three fenced plots in the eastern portion of the cemetery. The other fenced plots contain graves of the Rozier and Gregoire families. The cemetery is divided into three distinct sections: one for Catholic burials, one for Lutherans and a third for other Protestants. Over 50 Native Americans are buried in the cemetery as are an unknown number of slave and free African Americans. Some of the three dozen victims who died in the explosion of the steamboat *Doctor Franklin II* are buried in the cemetery, as well.⁷⁷

Among more recent markers is a stone crucifix near the center of the cemetery. The older graves are generally located in the eastern portion of the cemetery. Many of these graves are marked by granite obelisks mounted on granite plinths.

An incomplete list and map of those interred in the cemetery has been prepared. Review of the names and viewing of the grave markers indicates that members of the French, German and Anglo-American communities of Ste. Genevieve are all interred in the cemetery. Most of the older French graves are located along the Fifth Street side, while a small group of German graves, some lettered in German, are placed in the northwest corner of the property. [CSI]

According to local records, one of the first burials at the cemetery was that of Antonio D'Oro, a captain in the Regiment of Louisiana and Military Commandant of Ste. Genevieve. Until the cemetery's official closure in 1881, the cemetery became the burial site of about 5,000 individuals. Almost half were children under six years of age. Among adult burials, about one-quarter were women under thirty. By the late 1870s, the cemetery had become seriously overcrowded with new burials often disturbing earlier graves. As a result, all new burials were prohibited after May 1882. One last burial occurred in 1894 when Odile Pratt Vallé was interred in the Vallé family plot.⁷⁸

⁷⁷ Anonymous, *Memorial Cemetery: A Guide to the Oldest Graveyard in Missouri's Most Historic Town*, undated pamphlet in the Ste. Genevieve branch, Ozark Memorial Library.

⁷⁸Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 67

265. 50 North Fifth Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This eaves-front, gabled roof, wood-framed house has a central cross gable that contains the front door. This door is sheltered by a corrugated aluminum shed hood and is reached by a concrete stoop with wrought iron railings. The central door is flanked by paired three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Façade windows are flanked by board shutters. A shed-roofed carport whose west side is partially enclosed with wood lattice adjoins the north wall of the house. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. Its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the rear roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

266. 60-62 North Fifth Street. c. 1960. This shallow front-gabled brick-clad duplex has an exposed, raised concrete foundation along the side and rear elevations. Its west façade features paired central doors, sheltered by a corrugated aluminum hood, flanked by three-part windows with central picture windows. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

267. 104 North Fifth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gabled front, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed house has a gabled vestibule and a short, eaves front wing. The vestibule contains the front door and a round-arched single-light window. The door is sheltered by a corrugated aluminum awning and is reached by concrete steps with wrought iron railings. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, most of which are sheltered by shed awnings. The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the west gable end. [C] A hipped roof, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding with an overhead door in its west wall is situated south of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1268.

268. 110 North Fifth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed, single-story, side-gabled house has an inset porch defined by a projecting cross gable. This porch is raised on concrete piers, has a plain balustrade, and wood box columns. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The porch shelters doors placed in the north and west walls of the recess. Fenestration consists of paired and single, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in vinyl siding with an overhead door in its west elevation is located northeast of the house. [C] A shed, wood-framed shed with an open west wall is located southeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

269. 113 North Fifth Street. c. 1960. This one-story, dual front gable, brick ranch house is fenestrated with casement windows with snap-in diamond mullions. The foundation is constructed of concrete. A chimney rises from the roof ridge. An integral carport comprises the north gabled bay of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

270. 115 North Fifth Street. c. 1915. Property type: American foursquare house. This single-story, wood-framed foursquare is crowned by a pyramidal roof. A gabled dormer rises from the front roof slope. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A secondary door is placed at the rear of the south wall. A hipped roof porch marks the east façade. This porch has a brick balustrade and piers. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Wood angle brackets mark the eaves. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1320.

271. 117 North Fifth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, three bay, eaves front bungalow sports a broad, one-bay, gabled front porch. This porch features tall brick plinths and balustrade and wood, battered box columns. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A secondary entry is placed in the south wall. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a concrete foundation. Angle brackets mark the eaves. A shed-roofed, wood-framed carport adjoins the south side of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1319.

272. 118 North Fifth Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, gable front and wing house features a hipped roof front porch and a three-sided bay window projecting from its south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 68

side. The porch, which has turned posts, brackets, and a plain balustrade, shelters the front door, located on the south wall of the gable front block. Fenestration consists largely of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with either vertical or horizontal muntins. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the gabled front block. [C] A modern, gabled roof shed sheathed in sheet metal is located northeast of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

273. 119 North Fifth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This single-story, wood-framed, hipped roof bungalow has a hipped screened front porch on its east façade. Fenestration consists of a mixture of modern eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Dormers project from the front and side roof slopes. A side door is placed in the south wall. The west end of the south wall is inset. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1318.

274. 120 North Fifth Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, gable front and wing house has a hipped roof front porch at the south end of its west façade. This porch features a sawn balustrade, turned posts, and brackets. The porch shelters the front door to the house located in the south wall of the gabled front block. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in metal shingles. A brick chimney rises from the north roof slope of the gabled front block. [C] The property also includes a hipped roof, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding [C] and a gabled roof barn/shed sheathed in vertical boards with a corrugated metal roof. [C] The latter building is located north of the house. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

275. 167 North Fifth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, gable front bungalow is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash replacement windows and six-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gable-front one-bay porch supported by wood box columns shelters the front entry. This porch has concrete steps. A gabled ell projects from the west wall and has a secondary entry door in its south wall. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] A shed-roofed carport with roof supported by metal pipes adjoins the rear wall of the house. [NC] A gabled front, wood-framed shed sheathed in aluminum siding with doors in the east wall and a concrete foundation is located northwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1317.

276. 187 North Fifth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, gable front bungalow is sheathed in wood shingles. Fenestration includes three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. An inset entry is located at the south end of the east façade. A two-bay porch with turned posts projects from the façade wall. The house has a concrete foundation. An interior brick chimney projects from the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1316.

277. 198 North Fifth Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed gabled front and wing house has been altered by the extension of the west roof line of its east block. Possibly representing an original porch, this portion of the block is now enclosed. A shed-roofed, open porch is located adjacent to the south wall of the north block. This porch has a concrete foundation, square wood posts, and a metal pipe railing. Fenestration of the house consists largely of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone rubble foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the north block, and a second brick chimney rises from the west roof slope of the east block. A bulkhead adjoins the south wall of the east block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

278. 199 North Fifth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, gable-front bungalow, has an inset, rectangular front porch. This porch has a concrete block foundation, a solid concrete balustrade and a corner battered post. This porch shelters the front door located in the east wall of the recess. Fenestration consists of paired and single, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed dormer projects from the south roof slope. A secondary door is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 69

located in the north wall of the house. The house has a concrete block foundation. It is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the front gable peak is sheathed in vertical boards. Angle brackets mark the gable eaves. [C] A gabled roof garage is attached to the west wall of the house. This garage is aluminum sided. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1314.

279. The Academy. 201 North Fifth Street. HABS No.: MO-1118. 1808 [date stone, documentary records]. Property type: school. The limestone Academy building is located on a rise above the intersection of Fifth and Washington streets. Its symmetrical five-bay façade faces Fifth Street. The central entry bay is sheltered by a flat roofed porch with paneled box columns. Stone steps provide access to the porch. Double four-panel doors surmounted by a seven-light transom are sheltered by the porch. Fenestration of the main block consists of regularly spaced, twelve over twelve, double hung, sash windows. These windows are set beneath flat arched stone lintels with ornamental keystones. A two-story, gabled ell projects from the west wall. This ell features a two-story gallery recessed beneath its south eaves. The brick ell is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Doors placed in the south wall provide access to the gallery. Two brick chimneys project from the roof ridge of the ell. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1303.

The Academy was organized in a meeting of the subscribers in September 1807. Father James Maxwell was chosen to be chairman of the Academy's Board of Trustees. From the beginning, Maxwell planned an academy in which instruction was given in both French and English. In December 1807, the inaugural meeting of the trustees took place at the home of Joseph Pratte. By the following month, the trustees had appointed a committee to prepare architectural plans for the academy building and to make preliminary inquiries concerning a possible site. The committee consisted of Father Maxwell, Joseph Pratte, and Judge Otto Shrader.

The trustees purchased four arpents of land near the northwest boundary of the town of Ste. Genevieve from John Price for \$100. The hillside site offered a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside. Plans for the Academy and the use of stone in its construction were approved by the trustees in March 1808.

In August 1808, the trustees of the Academy awarded the contract to build the building to William Shannon, a builder of Irish birth residing in Ste. Genevieve. This contract read in part:

...the Building is to be fifty feet long and twenty-five feet broad---six feet of the wall from the bottom to the first floor (three feet below and three feet above the surface of the ground) is to be two feet thick laid in mortar. From the first to the second floor the room to be nine feet in the clear between joints, the walls to be eighteen inches thick. From the second floor to the roof (the rooms also to be nine feet in the clear) the walls to be sixteen inches thick. There are to be two inside partition walls of stone from the foundation to the top, one foot thick. One chimney in each end, with two fireplaces in each chimney, said chimney to go up with said building, the walls in the gable ends are to be sixteen inches thick. The front of the building is to be laid in what is called running range work. There are to be openings in the walls for two outside doors, four inside doors, and twenty-six windows. There are sills and caps to be made and put up to them all.⁷⁹

The Academy began instruction in 1810. Its first teacher was Daniel Barry who agreed to teach English, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Surveying, Logic, Metaphysics, Geography, History, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. He was succeeded in 1812 by Mann Butler. After the death of Father Maxwell in 1814, the building and land was sold at auction to repay creditors. It was purchased by William Shannon. In 1818, Shannon sold the building and land back to the Trustees of the Ste. Genevieve Academy. In 1819, the academy reopened and was operated by the Christian Brothers. The school ceased operation three years later.

In 1853, Firman Anthony Rozier acquired title to the property in exchange for a pledge to maintain a school on the premises for ten years. In the same year, Rozier signed a contract to add a 50 foot by 25 foot, two-story brick classroom wing to the building.

⁷⁹ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 65-67.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 70

Under his administration, the school continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, officially closing at the end of summer term 1861. The building served as the residence of members of the Rozier family into the twentieth century. The first floor of the classroom wing was converted to a dining room, sitting room, and bathroom. The second floor of the wing was converted to a bedroom and library. The original rooms of the 1808 building were never reconfigured and were used as a drawing room, parlor and bedrooms.

In 1934, the Academy and its ten acre site were sold to the Ste. Genevieve Board of Education. The site was developed as the location of the public schools, and the mansion was occupied by the Superintendent of Schools. In 1991, the Board of Education donated the Academy to the State of Missouri. Three years later, it was purchased by Tim Conley, its present owner. The building was restored between 1994 and 1999.⁸⁰

The fabric of the original Academy and its 1853 addition is largely intact. Restoration of the 1853 ell required some baseboard replacement and replacement of three interior doors. All the plaster in the 1853 section was replaced. The floors, windows and doors of the 1808 block and the addition are largely original including 27 of 30 doors and 80 of 87 window sashes.

A basement beam in the 1808 stone building was inconspicuously sistered during the restoration. All of the original beams remain in their original position. All floor joists in the 1853 addition are original. Five of the ceiling beams in the south first floor room of the 1808 block required custom steel sleeves. The sleeves wrapped the solid portion of the original beams and extended beyond the termite-eaten ends into the stone exterior wall. Eight-foot steel plates were installed beneath the original cedar lintels in the 1808 block as a precaution due to termite damage. Two cedar lintels were replaced; the remaining 18 are original.

280. Ste. Genevieve High School (present Ste. Genevieve Junior High School). 211 North Fifth Street. 1935-1936. Property type: school. This brick, Colonial Revival institutional building features gables with scrolls and lunettes, fanlights, and an octagonal cupola. The original portion of this building consists of an eaves front, two-story five bay core, flanked by entrance pavilions and terminated by cross gabled blocks. The central entrance consists of a single door set within a stone surround that also includes a six-light transom and multi-light side windows. The remaining windows in the façade of the central block consist of six-over-six, double hung sashes surmounted by three-light transom windows. The flanking entrance pavilions feature two-leaf doors set in a stone surround and 10-over-10, double hung windows topped by a fanlight in the second story. The top level of the entry pavilions features false stone quoins, elaborate stone work, and oculus windows with cardinal point keystones. The end bays are fenestrated with ribbons of four, six-over-six, double hung, sash windows surmounted by three-light transoms. The gable peaks contain fanlights, and the roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice with returns. An octagonal wood-framed cupola with pointed finial rises from the center of the roof ridge. A non-contributing addition has been made to the north side of the school. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1302.

The original building was designed by Bonsack and Pearce as a Depression-era PWA project. Bonsack and Pearce, a St. Louis firm, designed schools, churches and civic buildings throughout Missouri. Among their commissions were the Kingshighway Methodist Church (St. Louis), the First Baptist Church of Fulton, and the Audrain and Dade County courthouses.

281. 111 South Fifth Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, side gabled bungalow has a gabled front porch and a shed rear dormer. The front porch has tall brick piers, shrunken battered wood porch columns and a plain wood balustrade. The gable peak is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the eaves are marked by angle brackets. Similar patterned shingles are used in the gable peaks of the roof of the main block. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete block foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 196.

⁸⁰ Timothy G. Conley, "The History of the Old Academy in Ste. Genevieve," manuscript, 2000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 71

282. 120 South Fifth Street. 1948 [assessment records]. Property type: ranch house. This hipped roof, brick ranch house is raised above the level of the street and has a street level garage at its south end. The short driveway is sheltered by a flat-roofed carport and is bounded by concrete retaining walls. The house itself has a front door placed in the north bay. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The rear wall is sheathed with planes of glass blocks. The rear porch of the south end of the block contains a screened porch and a shed-roofed screened addition projects from its rear wall. The house has a concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. A brick chimney projects from the north end of the roof. An angle-walled, brick addition with a concrete block foundation and a flat roof projects from the east wall of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

283. 122 South Fifth Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This one story, wood-framed, I-house has a hipped front stoop, gabled rear wing and rear addition. A hipped roof stoop projects from the center of the façade wall. This stoop has a concrete foundation, a brick balustrade, and battered wood posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash replacement windows. A gabled and shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the main block. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney with contrasting white brick panels adjoins the north wall of the house. [C] The property also contains a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding with a concrete foundation located southeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 199.

284. 143 South Fifth Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one-and-one-half story, wood-framed, gable front and wing house has a shed roofed front porch and a shed-roofed, shingle story rear ell and a shed-roofed, west ell. The front porch, which is enclosed, has lower walls sheathed in false stone. The façade is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A shed dormer projects from the south roof slope. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] Outbuildings on the property include a gabled roof, aluminum sided storage shed located northwest of the house [NC] and a gabled roof, concrete block garage. The latter building has metal-framed windows and a corrugated metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

285. 157 South Fifth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. The east façade of this wood-framed, one-story, gable front and cross gabled bungalow is marked by a full-width front porch. This porch has a central front entry reached by concrete steps. The porch is enclosed with a lower wall sheathed in false stone and ribbons of porch windows. The house employs a variety of fenestration patterns including four-light windows, single-light windows, and three-over-one windows. A carport adjoins the south wall of the house. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

286. 174 South Fifth Street. c. 1890-1910. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, I-house has a lean-to rear ell. Its façade is marked by a hipped roof, three bay front porch with concrete slab foundation and square posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-one, double hung sash windows, and plain square windows placed in the upper half story of the façade. The house has a limestone rubble foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney adjoins the east gable end. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed shed sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles with a corrugated metal roof is located east of the house. This shed is fenestrated with four-light windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 205.

287. 175 South Fifth Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, gable front bungalow has an offset gabled entry bay. The raised front door is reached by concrete steps with a wrought iron railing. Fenestration of the house consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding. This garage has an overhead door and entry door in its façade wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 72

288. 177 South Fifth Street. c. 1910. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story, three bay, wood-framed, I-house has a hipped front porch and a shed rear ell. A door is placed in the center of its north façade wall. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards and has a standing seam metal roof. [C] The property also includes a gabled, wood-framed storage shed sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] According to University of Missouri surveyors, it was moved from its original location about three blocks away.⁸¹ UMC architectural survey number: 202.

289. 180 South Sixth Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This gable front, wood-framed, three-bay house has a hip-roofed front porch. The porch, which shelters the front door and flanking windows, is raised on concrete piers, and has square wood posts. A shed-roofed stoop is located near the center of the north elevation, and a low shed-roofed enclosure projects from the west end of this wall. Fenestration of the house consists of single and paired, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney projects from the rear of the roof ridge. [C] A corrugated sheet-metal clad, side gabled outbuilding is located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

290. 195 South Sixth Street. c. 1960. This eaves front, single story, side-gabled, wood-framed ranch house has a east façade marked by a south end cross gable and a shed-roofed, four bay, front porch. A shed-roofed, open porch also projects from the rear elevation. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. It has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A concrete block chimney adjoins its north wall. [NC] The house has a single outbuilding, a gable-front, wood-framed garage with an overhead door. The garage is sheathed in aluminum siding. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

291. N.W. corner of Roberts and LaPorte streets. c. 1970. This side gable, one-story ranch house features a cross gable at the east end of its south façade wall. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. A concrete stoop projects from its south wall, and a concrete block chimney rises from the roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

292. 229 Roberts Street. c. 1950. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This eaves front, single-story, wood-framed house features a full-width, gabled front porch. This porch has a concrete block foundation and wrought iron posts. It shelters a central front door and adjacent three-over-one, double hung, sash window. An offset, shallow, gabled roof addition adjoins the rear wall of the house. A shed-roofed stoop projects from its front wall and shelters a door and one-over-one, double hung, sash window. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in wood paneling and cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. An interior chimney projects from the east side of the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

293. 230 Roberts Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has its façade marked by a gabled wall dormer and a hipped roof porch. This porch has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the block. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, and its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A gabled roof metal-clad storage shed with a long rear roof slope is located in the rear yard of the house. [NC] A gabled front, aluminum sided garage whose roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles is located to the rear of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1254.

294. 231 Roberts Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed, one and one-half story I-house house has a hipped roof front porch and hipped wall dormers. The porch is raised on brick piers, has a wood floor, and square wood posts. It shelters the central front door. A gabled ell projects from the west end of the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists of

⁸¹ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 73

two-over-two and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a stone foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1253.

295. 251 Roberts Street. c. 1970. This shallow, side-gabled, multicolored brick ranch house has a shallow gabled garage appended to its west end. The main entry is located close to the center of the south wall and is reached by concrete steps with a wrought iron railing. Fenestration include picture windows, and three-light windows. The house has a concrete foundation. An overhead door is located in the south wall of the garage. A brick chimney adjoins the west wall of the main block. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

296. 252 Roberts Street. c.1930. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front, wood-framed bungalow features a gabled front porch with patterned brickwork. The walls of the house are sheathed in aluminum siding. The porch is reached by concrete steps with a brick balustrade. The porch balustrade is also brick, as are the posts. The porch has been enclosed. Fenestration consists of a mixture of one-over-one and three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Shed-roofed dormers project from the slopes of the roof. The roof of the house is sheathed in composition shingles, and an interior brick chimney adjoins the east wall and rises through the east roof slope close to the rear of the roof. [C] A gabled front, concrete block garage with an aluminum sided north wall and an overhead door is located to the west of the house. The garage has a composition shingle roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1251.

297. 301 Roberts Street. c. 1880. Property type: I-house. This two-story, three bay, brick I-house has a hipped roof front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, square wood posts and a plain balustrade. It shelters a central front door with single-light transom set in a segmentally arched surround. The house's one-over-one, double hung, sash windows are set in segmentally arched surrounds. A shed-roofed, wood-framed ell projects from the rear wall. The house has a stone foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A bulkhead adjoins the east wall. A wood-framed, side-gabled shop is located to the rear of the house. This building has a wood door flanked by six-light windows and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] The property also includes a gabled front garage fenestrated with six-light windows and containing an overhead door located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 379.

298. 307 Roberts Street. c. 1930. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, gable front bungalow has an offset, gable-roofed, front porch. This porch shelters a recessed entry bay with the front door located in the side wall of this recess. A three-sided, cross gabled bay projects from the east wall of the house. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in aluminum siding. Its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1505.

299. 319 Roberts Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one-and-one-half story gable front and wing plan house has a hipped front stoop, and a shed-roofed rear ell. The front stoop has a solid balustrade and square wood posts. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A side-gabled wood-framed shed, sheathed in asbestos-cement siding is located northwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1506.

300. 320 Roberts Street. c. 1960. This hip-roofed, one-story, brick ranch house is fenestrated with casement windows, a picture window, and glass blocks. A pyramidal roofed ventilator rises from the middle of the roof ridge. An attached garage is located at the east end of the house, while a large brick chimney is located at the west end. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

301. 350 Roberts Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow has a front shed dormer and a porch recessed behind the front eaves. The porch features central concrete steps, a concrete balustrade, and concrete piers. Battered wood porch posts rise from the piers. Fenestration consists primarily of paired three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed dormer projects from the north roof slope and is fenestrated with four, three-over-one, double

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 74

hung, sash windows. The walls of the house are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof eaves are marked by angle brackets. The roof is also sheathed in asbestos-cement shingles. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage is located at the end of a driveway to the east of the house. This garage is also sheathed in asbestos-cement shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 383.

302. 351 Roberts Street. c. 1875. Property type: I-house. This brick, one and one-half story, I-house has a hipped front porch with turned posts and a two-story, gabled roof, rear ell. A hipped roof, single story addition is appended to the west wall of the main block and ell. The front door is centered on the south wall and is sheltered by the porch. This door is set in a segmentally arched surround. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two and six-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Those windows in the gable ends of the main block have segmentally arched stone lintels. The house has a stone foundation. Its roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice with triangular returns, and the roof is sheathed in sheet metal. A modern brick chimney adjoins the west wall of the rear ell. [C] A brick kitchen and smokehouse are located in the rear yard. This outbuilding is deteriorating badly. Segmentally arched windows remain, but its gabled roof is gone. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 384.

303. 398 Roberts Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed I-house has a façade with a small gable front stoop framing the entrance bay. The porch roof is supported by brackets on the porch posts, a finial rises from the center of the porch gable, and jigsaw cutouts flank the finial. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash replacement windows with square, single-light windows in the upper half story of the façade. A gabled, single story ell projects from the rear of the east side of the block. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a chimney adjoins the east wall. [C] A single-story, gabled roof, brick summer kitchen is located in the rear yard of the house. This kitchen is fenestrated with one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows, some of which are set in segmental arched surrounds. Its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. [C] A wood-framed, gable front garage sheathed in vinyl siding is also situated in the rear yard of the house. This garage, entered off North Fourth Street, has an overhead door in its front gable. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 386.

304. 399 Roberts Street. c. 1930. Property type: Tudor Revival house. This side-gabled, one story, wood-framed house is ornamented with a Tudor cross-gabled entry bay. This entry bay, situated at the east end of the façade of the main block is faced in brick with random stone quoins. The front door is set within a ornamental Roman arched surround with large stone keystone. A concrete stoop adjoins the front door. A lower, eaves front wing adjoins the east end of the house, and a gabled roof ell adjoins the west end of the rear wall. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick, partially engaged chimney rises from the west end of the front roof slope. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in vinyl siding with an overhead door in its west wall is located off North Fourth Street north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number. not surveyed.

305. Auguste Aubuchon, Jr. House. 401 Roberts Street. c. 1850. Property type: Anglo-American heavy timber frame house. According to the present owners, Aubuchon House may be of vertical log construction. Other informants, including historic architect Jack Luer, believe the house to be of horizontal log construction. The house shows no exterior evidence of its exterior wall construction. This one-and-one-half story, eaves front house has a rear shed roof. Fenestration consists of replacement one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A central entrance is sheltered by a recently constructed shed-roofed stoop. The house has a concrete foundation, its walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, while its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house was remodeled in 1984. This remodeling including installation of new siding and windows [assessment records]. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 388.

306. 419 Roberts Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front, wood-framed bungalow has an offset, partially enclosed, shed-roofed front stoop. The stoop has concrete steps, a wrought iron railing, and wrought iron porch posts. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Gabled dormers project from the center of the east and west roof slopes. The house has a concrete foundation; its walls are sheathed in clapboard siding while its gable peaks are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gable eaves are marked by angle brackets, while the eaves of the side elevations and the dormers are marked by exposed rafter tails. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 75

garage sheathed in asphalt shingles is located to the rear of the house. This garage was probably erected at about the same time as the house. [C] A gabled roof two-car garage sheathed in aluminum siding and a wood-framed shed are located in the side yard of the house. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 389.

307. 454 Roberts Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front and cross gabled, wood-framed bungalow has a front-gabled porch and massive gabled wall dormers projecting from each roof slope. The front porch has a concrete floor, wood box columns, and a triangular bracket in the gable peak. This porch shelters a central front door and flanking windows. Fenestration consists of a mixture of three-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in clapboards, and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge behind the dormers. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage is located to the rear of the house. This garage has an overhead door in its front wall and adjoins a shed-roofed carport. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

308. 463 Roberts Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, gable front bungalow has a gabled-roof front porch and rear cross gables. The porch, which was rebuilt from its original form, has concrete piers, a wood floor, plain balustrade, and square wood posts. The porch eaves are marked by triangular wood brackets. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows with a two-light, sliding window in the gable. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in corrugated metal located north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 410.

309. 476 Roberts Street. c. 1900-1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has a hipped, enclosed front entry porch. The front wall of this porch contains three windows and a front door with transom. The porch roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A rectangular, single-light, window is placed in the front gable peak. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and sporting an overhead door is located southeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 412.

310. Louis Carron House. 483 Roberts Street. c. 1815-1825. Property type: French vertical log house. This eaves front, one-and-one-half story, vertical log framed house, measuring 25 feet by 19 feet in plan, rests on a rubble foundation. The three-bay house has a shed-roofed, front porch and single-story additions to its east and north walls. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A single-story gabled ell projects from the north wall of the main block. Its walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney stack adjoins the east gable wall and a second chimney adjoins the north side of the house.

According to a 1993 investigation, little remains of the original fabric of this two-room vernacular French house except for the vertical log walls. Some original pole rafters were used in a later remodeling. All of the original first floor and attic framing have been replaced, as have the cellar joists. In the attic, the hand-hewn wall plates are visible. Two wood-framed additions have been made to the rear of the house. [C] A wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos siding is located in the rear yard of the house. This garage has an overhead door in its south wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 411.

311. 488 Roberts Street. c. 1930. Property type: Cape Cod/Williamsburg house. This eaves front, single-story, wood-framed, Cape Cod house has a three-bay, gabled front stoop and gabled rear ell. Fenestration consists of single and paired, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] A gable front garage is located in back of the house. This garage is sheathed in vertical boards and has a corrugated metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 76

312. Joseph Carron House. 499 Roberts Street. c. 1815-1825. Property type: French vertical log house. This vertical log house rests on a stone foundation.⁸² The front and rear walls are salvaged vertical plank flooring, possibly from a barn, while the end walls are timber-framed. In construction, it is very similar to the Louis Carron House. A rear addition or enclosure of the rear gallery has changed the original roof angle. The three-bay front porch shelters the main entry. The porch roof is supported by square, wood box columns. A central door is sheltered by the porch and is flanked by eight-over-eight, double hung, sash windows. A shed-roofed stoop has been appended to the west wall to shelter a secondary entrance. Remaining fenestration also consists largely of eight-over-eight, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

An original vertical plank, small, two-room, French transitional cabin is encased within the larger house. Only the reused wall planks, stone foundation and some reused pole rafters are original material. In the attic of the rear addition, a section of the original, hand-rived, wood shingle roof is still in place and visible under the roof of the addition. Wood-framed additions have been made to the rear of the house. The wall planks were originally floor boards that had been planed smooth and installed with pegs.⁸³ [C] A gabled front, wood-framed carport and garage is located off Biltmore Street north of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 413.

313. 199 Division Street. c. 1900. Property type: American foursquare house house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed foursquare has a pyramidal hipped roof core with a projecting front gable. The front gable is sheathed in fishscale shingles. An enclosed, hipped roof vestibule projects from the east wall of the gable front block, while a hipped porch projects from the south façade wall of the main block. This porch has a concrete foundation, turned posts and balusters and a spindlework frieze. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Hipped dormers project from the south and east roof slopes. The house is sheathed in clapboards. Its roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and a brick chimney rises from the roof peak. [C] Two outbuildings are associated with the house. A shed-roofed board and batten shed is fenestrated with six-light windows. Its east side is open. This outbuilding is located east of the house. A gabled front garage sheathed in clapboards has side-hinged doors. This garage adjoins Division Street east of the house. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 351.

314. 198 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Victorian vernacular house incorporates a two-story, T-shaped plan with a single story, gabled roof, rear ell. A five-bay wraparound porch extends across the front gable and wraps around to the side wall. This porch has a concrete foundation, and plain box columns. Its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. It shelters two doors. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Segmentally arched windows are placed in the gable peaks. The house is sheathed in clapboards and fishscale shingles and is crowned by a standing seam metal roof. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge near the crossing. [C] A gable front, vertical boarded garage with a metal sheet roof is located in the rear yard of the house. A second, garage is located south of the house. This garage is two bays wide, clad in sheet metal and has two overhead doors and two-light windows. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 306.

315. Louis Delcommune House. 199 LaHaye Street. c. 1800-1850. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame and horizontal log house. The Louis Delcommune House is located at the northeast corner of LaHaye and LaPorte streets. This two-story, gable-roofed house has a horizontal log first story and a wood-framed second story. The first story, the original portion of the house, probably dates from the first part of the nineteenth century, while the second story and two-story porch were probably added in the late nineteenth century.

The extended eaves of the house shelter the two-story, three-bay porch. This porch has chamfered posts. A door is centered on the first floor south facade, while six-over-six windows flank the central door in the second story. The side walls are also fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung windows, and a brick chimney stack is placed off-center on the east gable end wall. The house has a limestone rubble foundation, while its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

⁸² Silburn in National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Flood Damage Assessment Report, Joseph Carron House," September 10, 1993.

⁸³ Luer ad Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 96.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 77

The log portion of the house retains its original exposed, beaded ceiling joists, puncheon cellar joists, and some hand-split lath. The wood-framed upper story has vertical sawn framing members. Two hand-made doors are in place in the upper story. The house retains its original single-pen log block. Within this block, significant portions of the interior fabric remain. Although an addition was made to the house after the period of significance of the district, this addition does not obscure the character of the original block. [C]

A gabled and shed-roofed, wood-framed shed sheathed in vertical boards is located in the rear yard of the house. This shed, probably erected in the early twentieth century, has a corrugated metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 305.

According to University of Missouri researchers, no early deeds exist for the property.⁸⁴ Because of the lack of documentary evidence as to dates of construction, the estimated date range is long. The house is located on property that Bartholemi DuRocher subdivided in the 1850s. In 1830, DuRocher was reported to have owned two houses, three lots, four slaves, and two cows.⁸⁵

316. Callier's Meat Market. S.W. corner of LaHaye and LaPorte streets. House: c. 1910; storefront: c. 1960. This building consists of a modern brick veneer and wood-framed storefront attached to eaves front, one and one-half story, wood-framed house. The storefront has display windows at the east end of the north façade sheltered by a pent hood. A door, sheltered by a shed hood is located at the west end of the façade. The lower storefront wall is sheathed in brick veneer, while the upper wall is sheathed in vinyl siding. Much of the original house façade is obscured by the storefront. Two gabled wall dormers are visible, as is an end concrete block chimney and a shed-roofed rear ell. [NC] A wood-framed, wood-sided smokehouse is located in the rear yard of the property. A chimney adjoins its west wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

317. 201 LaHaye Street. c. 1960. This gabled roof brick ranch house has a door located off-center on its east wall. Fenestration consists of transom windows and a multi-light picture window. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] In the rear of the yard sits an eaves front, gable-roofed, brick, two-bay garage. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

318. 206 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one-and-one-half story, brick house takes the general form of a gable front and wing plan with a second façade gable placed above the main entry. A hipped roof porch shelters this entry. This porch has a solid brick balustrade and brick porch posts. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows placed in segmentally arched surrounds. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] A wood-framed, shed-roofed shed is located at the rear of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 304.

319. 210 LaHaye Street. c. 1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, gable front and wing plan house has a hip-roofed porch that shelters its two front doors. This porch has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear of the house. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is clapboarded, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge at the rear of the gable front block. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed shed sheathed in wood panels is placed in the rear yard of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 302.

320. 211 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed, irregular plan house has a core with a pyramidal roof and front and side gables. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall. A hipped roof porch shelters the front door. This porch has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped wall dormer rises from the east wall. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos

⁸⁴ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 68.

⁸⁵ Ste. Genevieve Archives, Folder 1455. 1830 tax list. Microfilm copy on file at the Ste. Genevieve County Library, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 78

siding. The porch roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, while the remainder of the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A tall brick chimney rises from the interior of the roof, while a concrete block chimney adjoins the west wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 301.

321. 230 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne house features a polygonal corner tower over a recessed entry and a three-sided cross bay in its west elevation. The sidelights and transom mentioned in the UMC architectural survey have been either removed or boarded over. A hipped, three-bay porch with round porch columns and a plain wood balustrade extends across the north façade wall, and a single-story, gabled ell projects from the rear wall. The clapboards mentioned in the UMC survey have been removed or covered with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is topped with a standing seam metal roof. A brick chimney rises from the peak of this roof. [C]. Two outbuildings are located to the rear of the house. They include a gabled roof, wood-framed shed sheathed in vertical boards and a gabled front, wood-framed garage. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 300.

322. 235 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, single-story, gable front and wing plan house has a shed-roofed rear ell. A hipped roof porch extends across most of the south wall of the wing and shelters the front door. This porch has a concrete slab foundation and wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Patterned, square, stained glass windows are placed in the gable peaks. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A shed-roofed, three-bay, vertical boarded garage is located at the rear of the house. This garage is fenestrated with six-light windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 299.

323. 242 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. In basic plan, 242 LaHaye Street is a one-and-one-half story gable front and wing house with a shed-roofed rear ell. Similar to other houses of its period in Ste. Genevieve, the façade wall of the wing features a cross gable. A shed-roofed porch shelters the front doors located in the east side wall of the gable front block and the north wall of the eaves front block. The porch has a solid wood balustrade and plain square wood porch posts. The house is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney projects from the roof ridge near the rear of the gable front block. [C] A cross-gabled single story, wood-framed outbuilding is located in the rear yard of the house. This outbuilding is sheathed in vertical boards. Most or all window openings are boarded over. Its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal, and a chimney rises from near the center of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 298.

324. 251 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: T-plan house. This one-and-one-half story, T-plan house has a hipped porch at the junction of the two legs. A gabled ell projects from the rear wall. The porch has round wood porch columns and shelters a front door surmounted by a single light transom. Typical of Ste. Genevieve houses of its period, the east facing gabled block has the corners cut away to form a three sided bay. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. It is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A chimney rises from the rear of the west roof slope. [C] A shed-roofed, vertical boarded garage with side-hinged doors is located north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 297.

325. 254 LaHaye Street. c. 1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. The present appearance of this house reflects recent alterations. The house has a gabled-front east block with a wing with a false front façade. The front door is located in the east bay of the gable fronted block. Fenestration consists of a mixture of one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in imitation stone and aluminum siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the west slope of the gable front block. [C] Two outbuildings are located on the property: a shed-roofed, vertical boarded garage with side-hinged doors and a small gabled roof shed. Both are located to the rear of the house. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 79

326. 263 LaHaye Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, side-gabled bungalow has a two-slope roof with the front porch recessed beneath the front slope. This porch has central steps, a patterned brick balustrade, and brick corner posts. This porch shelters the central front door. This door is flanked by three part windows. A shallow-gabled dormer rises from the front roof slope. The windows in this dormer have been replaced by rectangular louvered vents. Fenestration of the house consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The walls of the bungalow are sheathed with patterned cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed with cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the west gable end and extends through the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 295.

327. 268 LaHaye Street. c. 1910. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This gable front, wood-framed, one-and-one-half story house has a side, shed-roofed wing and a shed-roofed stoop. The stoop has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts and balustrade. Fenestration consists of replacement, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gabled open porch adjoins the east side of the house. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, and its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. [C] A low, gabled-roof, wood-paneled shed is located in the side yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

328. 277 LaHaye Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, hipped roof bungalow features a truncated gabled bay at the west side of its façade. This bay contains the front door which is sheltered by a shed-roofed aluminum hood. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, three-over-one and ten-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A tall brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 293.

329. 289 LaHaye Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, side-gabled bungalow has a front-gabled porch ornamented with eaves brackets. This porch has a concrete foundation and steps, square wood posts, and a gable sheathed in patterned cement-asbestos shingles. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] A gambrel-roofed yard shed sheathed in vertical boards is located in the rear yard of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 291.

330. 290 LaHaye Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style brick house features a wraparound porch with Ionic columns and segmentally arched window surrounds. In basic form, the building consists of a pyramidal roofed core with a projecting front, gable. The front porch, five bays wide, has a plain wood balustrade with closely spaced balusters. It shelters the front door located in the west bay of the north façade. Fenestration of the main portion of the house consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. A hipped roof, single story porch adjoins the rear wall of the house. The eastern portion of this porch has been enclosed. The western end features a plain wood balustrade and turned porch posts. A shed-roofed sunporch projects from the rear wall of the enclosed portion. This sunporch is fenestrated with six-over-six and six-over-one, double hung, sash windows and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The main block of the house has a roof sheathed in metal shingles, and a brick chimney rises from the north roof slope of the hipped roof core. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed shed with side-hinged doors is located southeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 622.

331. Etienne Joseph Govreau House. 415 LaHaye Street. c. 1800-1840.⁸⁶ Property type: French vertical log house. This vertical log house, modified to "L" shaped plan with additions, is located off the west side of North Fourth Street. The one-and-one-half story main block of the house measures 20 feet by 43 feet 6 inches in plan with a 16 feet by 23 feet ell. The original block of the house was a single room cabin. Shed-roofed additions measure 10 feet by 10 feet and 7 feet by 17 feet. Shed porches extend the width of the east façade wall of the house. The north shed addition appears to represent an enclosed porch, and is entered by a door in its south wall. The second shed porch shelters a door located at the junction of the main block and

⁸⁶ D. St. Louis, L. Carlson, F. Pratt in National Trust for Historic Preservation, "Flood Damage Assessment Report, Joseph Etienne Govreau House," September 11, 1993.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 80

the ell. Its roof has been raised. The house has a raised basement constructed of coursed limestone blocks. Its walls are sheathed in aluminum siding and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A variety of window types are used. The oldest are six-over-six, double hung, sash windows.

The first floor structure of the main block consists of vertical logs sitting on a wood sill on a limestone foundation in the old section with *bousillage*. The newer section consists of a wood-framed structure sitting on a concrete foundation. The walls of the house are sheathed in painted aluminum horizontal cladding. Interior fabric includes plaster on lath inside at the first floor with a baseboard and wainscot, as well as a partition constructed of vertical tongue and groove planking. The ell roof is covered with standing seam, galvanized, sheet painted metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 468.

The house site was part of U.S. Survey 320, confirmed to Etienne Joseph Govreau. Early deeds mention the house as the residence of Etienne Joseph Govreau.

332. Jean Birke Slave Cabin. Local name: Jean Baptiste Birke House. 151 Ziegler Street. c. 1846. Property type: French vertical log house. This one-and-one-half story, vertical log, gable roofed building sits on a rubble foundation. The wall plate is spiked into the top ends of the wall logs; the bottom ends of the wall logs are toe-nailed into the sill timber; logs on each side of a window or door opening are mortised into the sill timber, and the wall logs are hewn on two faces only. Logs dressed on only the two exposed faces are found in only three other Ste. Genevieve French houses: the Delassus-Kern House, the Beauchamp House and the Joseph Thomure, Jr. House.

The house measures approximately 24 feet long and 16 feet wide. Its limestone foundation has been covered in concrete. A three-bay, hip-roofed front porch projects from the facade. This porch has a concrete slab foundation and chamfered posts. The facade contains a central entry door flanked by six-over-six, double hung sash windows. These, and all other windows of the house, have been boarded over to deter vandalism. The walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The original rear porch has been rebuilt and enclosed. A gabled-roof addition projects from the rear of the west side wall, and all first floor framing replaced. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 316.

The building sustained major water damage to the interior from the 1993 flood and is presently gutted and awaiting restoration. The attic has been completely remodeled and the original cellar joists replaced. The only substantial remnant of the building's early interior finish is the beaded board-and-batten door at the entrance to the boxed stairs.⁸⁷ The screws that hold this door together were made on a machine that was not patented until 1846. A single-story, gabled addition is appended to the west wall of the building. The roof of the house is sheathed in standing seam metal.

Although most of the original interior fabric of the building has been removed, it retains the vertical log walls characteristic of French vernacular construction in Ste. Genevieve. The house possesses the integrity necessary to be a contributing resource of the historic district.

The lot on which the house sits was part of a larger parcel acquired by Louis Laporte in 1803. In 1835, his widow sold the lot to Barthelemi Dorocher, who leased its southern half, including the house to Sebastian Ziegler for use as a steamboat landing. Ziegler bought that portion of the tract three years later. Emile Vogt's 1877 map indicated that the property, measured at two by two arpents (383 by 383 feet), was surveyed for John Birke's legal representative.⁸⁸ An eight acre parcel of land containing the house was sold by "Jacko" Aubuchon, a man of color and Mary Ann Birke, his wife, formerly Mary Ann Mull, daughter of John Birke, to Conrad C. Ziegler for \$65.⁸⁹ Ziegler later included this land as part of his subdivision, Ziegler's Addition. Jean Baptiste Birke was the son of John Birke, a German blacksmith who came to Ste. Genevieve in about 1795.

⁸⁷ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 113.

⁸⁸ Vogt, *Connected Plat of the Town of Ste. Genevieve Situate in T. 38 N. R. 9 E. 5th P.M.*, 1877. Photocopy available from the Charles E. Peterson Institute, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

⁸⁹ St. Genevieve County Deed Book K:499, August 8, 1856.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 81

333. 152 Ziegler Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front, wood-framed, bungalow style house, sheathed in German siding, is located on the south side of Ziegler Street. A temporary flood levee is located immediately east of the house. The north gable front of the house features an offset, front gabled porch. This raised porch has a solid balustrade. Concrete steps extend up to its west bay. Fenestration of the house consists of single and paired, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from near the rear of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

334. 409 LeCompte Street. c. 1900. Property type: T-plan house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, T-plan house has a complicated massing due in part to alterations. The south facing front gable features a western continuation of its roof slope. A shallow gable front porch extends the width of the southern elevation. This porch, supported by concrete corner piers, has a solid balustrade, and wood box columns. The porch shelters a front door with transom and a three sided window bay whose wall cuts into the plane of the block. A similar bay is placed at the rear of the east elevation. The east elevation also features a gabled wall dormer, while a gabled roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the north portion of the house. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a stone foundation, walls sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and roof sheathed in cement-asbestos. [C] The property also includes a shed-roofed, vertical board shed located north of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1286.

335. Joseph Govreau House. 451 LeCompte Street. 1800-1825. Property type: French vertical log house. This dwelling, though extensively modified, has a core consisting of an early nineteenth century house. Framing members of the house, visible in a cutout on the east elevation, are vertical log. The original portion of the house, measuring 35 by 20 feet, was two rooms in length. Its present configuration consists of a raised one and one-half story block surrounded by a partially enclosed shed-roofed, wraparound porch. A shed-roofed addition projects from the rear elevation. The east facade is marked by three, steep gable wall dormers suggesting vernacular Gothic Revival influence. The porch is raised on brick piers and wood steps extend upward to the entry bay on the east side. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Older two-over-two windows have vertical muntins; while more recently installed windows have horizontal muntins. The west elevation of the porch is entirely enclosed except for a hip-roofed stoop in the southwest corner that provides access to a rear door. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick chimneys project from either end of the roof ridge.

The house, without the modern shed-roofed additions, but with an early addition on its eastern side, was a one and one-half story building. The cellar under the oldest portion still retains massive cedar puncheons and a hand-hewn sill. The cellar also contains a low, barrel-vaulted brick enclosure in the rear wall. Interior woodwork exhibits a variety of nineteenth century styles and installation dates. Among the woodwork is a very plain Greek Revival mantelpiece with Doric pilasters and no cornice and several doors with deeply inset, coffered panels with heavy applied moldings. The half story appears to have been added in the late nineteenth century.⁹⁰ [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1287.

The site of the house was part of U.S. Survey 203 confirmed to Joseph Govreau in 1790. Govreau was the son of Dean Etienne Govreau and Marie Jeanne LaValley and the brother of Etienne Joseph Govreau. He married Marie Bernier in 1794, and they had six children.⁹¹

336. 473 LeCompte Street. 1915 [assessment records; information from owner]. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable-front, wood-framed bungalow features a full-width, recessed, front porch. This porch is raised with central steps, turned porch posts and turned balusters. Fenestration consists primarily of four-over-one and three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in aluminum siding. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. [C] A concrete block, gabled front garage with a south wood-framed carport is located north of the house. This garage has an overhead door in its east façade wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

⁹⁰ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 46.

⁹¹ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 88.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 82

337. 482 LeCompte Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, wood-framed house has a projecting gabled bay at the west end of its south façade. It is located at the northeast corner of LeCompte and North Fifth streets. A shed-roofed stoop is located at the intersection of this bay with the main block of the house. This stoop has a concrete foundation, wrought iron railings, and wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows and single-light, fixed windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney projects from near the center of the rear roof slope. [C] A driveway east of the house extends to a gable-front, wood-framed, vertical boarded garage northeast of the house. This garage, which has sliding doors, was probably built at the same time as the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

338. 18 Washington Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This side gabled, wood-framed house resembles a ranch house, but its three-over-one, double hung, sash windows provide evidence of an earlier construction date. The house is raised on a concrete foundation, and a shed-roofed porch projects from the east end of the north façade wall. This porch has a foundation constructed of concrete blocks, central concrete steps, a wrought iron railing, and a corrugated aluminum canopy supported by thin metal posts. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the eastern portion of the roof ridge. A shed-roofed ell adjoins the east end of the rear wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

339. 36 Washington Street. c. 1880. Property type: shotgun house. This wood-framed shotgun house retains its original porch and clapboard siding. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the main block. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch extends across the north façade wall. This porch, which has a plain wood balustrade and turned posts, shelters the central front door. This door is surmounted by a two-light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The roof is sheathed in metal sheets, and a brick chimney adjoins the center of the rear wall of the main block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 259.

340. Francois Morel Aubuchon House. 53 Washington Street. c. 1806-1848. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. The Aubuchon House's exterior appearance is similar to altered French vernacular houses in Ste. Genevieve. A raised front porch is situated beneath the front eaves and the shed rear roof slope suggests that a rear porch was enclosed. A single-story ell projects from the rear of the main block of the house. The front porch has been recently rebuilt, and the central bay is now accessed by concrete block steps. The porch is raised on concrete block piers, and the porch has a latticework skirt, prefabricated wood balustrade and plain wood porch posts. This porch shelters two front doors, one placed in the western portion of the façade wall and the other near the east end. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The walls of the house are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single-story, gabled ell projects from the west end of the rear wall.

The original portion of the house consists of the western three-quarters of the present facade. Its walls are constructed of heavy timber with bracing in the form of the cross of St. Andrew, the vertical posts and braces are hand-hewn, and the roof frame consists of couple rafters joined to a hand-hewn ridge piece and braced by collar beams. The cellar joists and sills are hand-hewn. [C] An eaves front, corrugated metal shed with open east wall is situated in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 261.

Aubuchon purchased the lot on which the house sits from Michael Placet in 1802. It remained in the Aubuchon family until 1848. Aubuchon may have erected the house shortly after his marriage in 1806.⁹²

341. Lincoln Elementary School. Local name: First School Day Care Center. 145 Washington Street. c. 1859. Property type: school. This single-story brick building, oriented with its end to the street, may be the site of the first public school in Ste. Genevieve. Between at least 1894 and 1929, it served as the public school for African American children, the first such school

⁹² University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 121.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 83

in the community. A doorway is located in a deep reveal in the center of the three bay north gable end, and the building is six bays deep. The building retains its original six over six, double hung window sash. The brick dentil pattern at the roofline is similar to that used on the Charles Jokerst House on North Fourth Street. The building has a rubble foundation. Its roof is sheathed in patterned cement-asbestos shingles. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 746.

342. Ste. Genevieve Eagles Lodge. 183 Washington Street. c. 1960. This one-story fraternal lodge has a gable-front block whose south façade wall is faced in brick and a shed-roofed west addition whose south façade wall is faced in stone. The main entry is set in a deep reveal in the south wall of the gabled front block. Window openings are boarded over. The west wall of the shed-roofed addition is fenestrated with planes of glass block. The roof of the gabled front block is sheathed in metal. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

343. 186 Washington Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This brick, side gable bungalow features an inset porch at the west end of its north façade wall. This porch has a concrete foundation and steps, brick balustrade, and square brick posts. It shelters the front door which is surmounted by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows set in segmental arched openings. A shed dormer with exposed rafter tails projects from the north roof slope and an enclosed porch projects from the rear wall. This dormer is fenestrated with single-light, rectangular windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in five-course American bond brick, and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 119.

344. Munchkin's Car Care. 199 Washington Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This three-bay, one-story, shed roof, concrete block commercial garage has a central tall, steel, overhead door and a shorter overhead door located in its west bay. The east façade bay contains a steel entry door. The east wall contains two rectangular window openings near its north end. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

345. Blacksmith's Shop. 205 Washington Street. c. 1850. Property type: commercial building. This brick, front-gabled, two-story building with side, single-story wing is the oldest remaining blacksmith shop and stable in Ste. Genevieve. Its south façade is four bays wide and is marked by a projecting, wood-framed, two-level, gable front porch. This porch has an open ground level. The second story has a clapboarded balustrade, square wood posts and clapboards in the gable peak. The side walls are five bays deep and are pierced by irregularly placed windows. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. A garage door is placed in the south wall of the single-story west ell. Brick chimneys project from the east slope of the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 749.

346. 215 Washington Street. c. 1850. Property type: I-house. This two-story, central hall, wood-framed I-house has a shed-roofed rear addition. A hipped roof, three-bay porch extends across the central portion of its south façade. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. According to University of Missouri researchers, the deep window and door reveals suggest that the house may have been constructed of horizontal logs. It is presently sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. Brick chimney rise from the east and west ends of the roof ridge. [C] A brick smokehouse is located behind the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 262.

347. 231 Washington Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, brick commercial block has a one story, shed-roofed, wood-framed wing projecting from its east wall. The main block has a gabled roof with gabled parapet. The first story has paired, central four-light windows flanked by wood doors. Access to these doors is from a concrete patio that projects from the south wall. A wrought iron railing rises from its east end. Second story fenestration consists of two-over-two, wood windows placed in segmental arched surrounds. A brick chimney rises from the peak of the façade parapet and two chimneys rise from the east roof slope. The east wing has a steel overhead door in its south wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 828.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 84

348. 242 Washington Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, gable front and wing plan house has a hipped roof, single-story rear ell and a shed roofed addition to the back wall of the ell. The north façade features a hipped roof, two bay front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation and tall brick plinths. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The original portion of the house has a stone foundation, while the addition has a concrete foundation. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, while the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from near the roof crossing. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed shed sheathed in corrugated metal is located in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 264.

349. 299 Washington Street. c. 1970. This corrugated metal-sided mobile home has a shallow gabled roof. Its door is situated near the center of its southwest wall and is reached by concrete steps. The door is sheltered by a corrugated aluminum awning. Fenestration consists of single-light windows and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. [NC] A gabled roof, sheet metal-clad shed is placed north of the mobile home. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

350. 310 Washington Street. c. 1970. This shallow-gabled, sheet metal-clad mobile home has been expanded by the addition of a shed-roofed, raised, screened porch to its west elevation. Fenestration of the building consists of one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, three-part pivoting windows, and a picture window [NC] A prefabricated, sheet-metal clad, storage shed is located adjacent to its south wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

351. 320 Washington Street. c. 1850-1875. Property type: This one and one-half story, wood-framed, two-bay house has a shed roofed rear ell or enclosed porch. Its major entrance is located in the east gable end. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a stone foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A concrete block chimney rises from near the center of the rear roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

352. 331 Washington Street. c. 1850-1870. Property type: I-house. This two-story, three-bay, wood-framed, I-house has a concrete porch projecting from its south façade wall. This open porch has concrete steps and wrought iron railings and balustrade. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. A metal fire escape extends up to a second story rear door. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 272.

353. 345 Washington Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This single-story, wood-framed, gabled front and wing plan house features a Victorian vernacular porch. This hipped roof porch has turned posts, cut brackets, a sawn balustrade, and a spindlework frieze. A vergeboard ornaments the front gabled bay. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A single story, wood-framed ell projects from the rear wall. The walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed with composition shingles. [C] Outbuildings include a shallow gabled, wood-framed carport [NC] and a shallow gabled, wood-framed, metal-roofed shed. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 273.

354. 349 Washington Street. c. 1870. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed, one and one-half story I-house has a full-width, hipped roof, partially enclosed front porch. The open west end of this porch is marked by turned posts and brackets. Fenestration consists of six-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gabled ell projects from the rear of the house. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A gabled roof shed sheathed in board and batten with a corrugated metal roof is located northeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 275.

355. 365 Washington Street. c. 1965. This sheet metal-clad mobile home has two doors on its east façade wall and a single door on its west wall. Fenestration consists of three-part transom windows, and a bowed multi-light picture window is placed in the south end wall. It is set on a concrete pad. [NC] The property includes a gabled, vertical board barn with an open lean-to. The barn has a corrugated metal roof and is located east of the mobile home. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 85

356. 399 Washington Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed, two-story, three-bay, I-house has a central hipped roof, wood-framed stoop. A single-story, gabled roof ell projects from the rear wall. This stoop has a concrete floor and square wood posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The lower walls of the house are sheathed in artificial stone and the upper walls are sheathed in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge of the main block. [C] A carport is located northeast of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1366.

357. 441 Washington Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, side-gabled, one-and-one-half story bungalow has a full-width, shed-roofed front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, central concrete steps, concrete plinths, a concrete and brick balustrade, and short, battered wood, posts. The porch shelters the central front door and flanking paired windows. A shed porch projects from the rear elevation. Fenestration consists primarily of single and paired, three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed dormer projects from the front roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A large, three-bay, wood-framed, shed roofed garage with sliding doors is located along the North Fourth Street edge of the property. This garage is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1365.

358. 464 Washington Street. c. 1910. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed, two-story, gabled roof house is oriented with its gable end facing the street. A single-story, gabled ell adjoins the rear wall of the main block, and a shed-roofed enclosed porch adjoins the rear wall of the ell. A deck also adjoins the rear wall. The front door, located in the west façade bay, is sheltered by a hipped roof, two-bay porch with square wood posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick interior chimney rises from the east roof slope. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed shed sheathed in aluminum siding with a door in its north wall is located in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1364.

359. Auguste Aubuchon House. 467 Washington Street. c. 1800. Property type: French vertical log house. The façade of the house is oriented toward the east and is partially obscured by vegetation. The rear elevation faces west toward Fifth Street. The house rests on a raised limestone block foundation. The walls of the house are sheathed in clapboards, and the roof has the double-pitched gable roof typical of French vernacular design. The south elevation is fenestrated with replacement one-light and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The roof of the house is sheathed in corrugated metal.

This house is of vertical log construction. The vertical logs are framed above a limestone foundation. The original limestone central chimney stack is slightly off-center, revealing that one principal interior room was slightly larger than the other. The east porch is presently raised on wood posts and is reached by central wood steps. The east elevation retains its original open porch, while the western porch has been enclosed. The west elevation contains a deeply recessed off-center entry and is fenestrated with a twelve over twelve, double hung, sash window and paired shorter one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A brick chimney stack rises from near the center of the rear roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1305.

Much of the original fabric of the house is intact including the wall logs, floor joists, and floor covering. The roof framing may also be original. As originally constructed, it was a two room dwelling with the interior space divided by a massive stone chimney. A Federal mantel surrounds the fireplace facing into the larger room. A stair to the basement has been subdivided from the smaller room, reducing the room size. At an early date the porch across the front of the building was enclosed to form a kitchen, and a bathroom was subsequently added. The original west elevation, now enclosed, retains an early 12-over-12, double hung sash window.⁹³

Auguste Aubuchon was born November 3, 1774, the son of Augustine Aubuchon and Therese Lalumondiere. The family could trace their ancestry to Jean Aubuchon and Jeanne Gillis of St. Jacques de Dieppe Normandie, Marchand, France. Their son,

⁹³ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 94.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 86

Jean, born in France, married Marguerite Sedilot in April 1655 in Montreal. Their son, Joseph, married Elisabeth Cusson in Montreal in 1688. Three of their sons, Joseph, Pierre, and Antoine, came to Kaskaskia about 1720. Pierre married Marie Brunet Bourbonaise and was the father of Augustine.⁹⁴

360. North side of Jefferson Street at levee. c. 1940. Property type: commercial building. This rectangular, wood-framed warehouse consists of a tall, gabled roof center section with lower shed-roofed wings. A shed-roofed addition projects from the side of the west wing, and a concrete block addition adjoins the north wall of this addition. A sliding door is placed in the south wall of the central block, while a wood entry door is placed in the south wall of the west wing. A brick chimney rises from the roof of the west wing, and a cylindrical, steel pipe chimney rises from the roof of the west addition. A silo adjoins the building on the east and is connected to it by a metal pipe. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

361. North side of Jefferson Street. c. 1940. Property type: commercial building. This gable-front, corrugated metal-sheathed warehouse rests on a concrete slab foundation. The east and west eaves are marked by exposed rafter tails. Paired sliding doors are placed in the south and east elevations. Its roof is also sheathed in corrugated metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

362-363. 13-15 Jefferson Street. c. 1970. These two, sheet metal-clad mobile homes have shallow gabled roofs and metal skirts. Fenestration includes one-over-one double hung windows and sets of three transom windows. [NC-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

364. Silvanus Products. 39 Jefferson Street. 1954 [assessment record]. This shallow gabled roof, wood-framed commercial building, rectangular in plan, is sheathed in wood siding. A hipped roof entry porch projects from the west end of the north wall and wraps around to the west wall. This porch shelters the main entry door. Fenestration consists of recently installed hopper windows. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [NC] A gabled and shed roofed, wood-framed shed is situated east of the main building. This shed is sheathed in wood siding, fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows and has an overhead door in its east side wall. [NC] The property also contains two prefabricated, gabled, metal sheds. [NC-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

365. 120 Jefferson Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gabled front, wood-framed bungalow has a gabled roof porch that projects from its north façade wall. The porch has tall brick plinths and two battered, wood posts. Fenestration consists of three-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimneys rise from the roof. [C] The property also includes a gabled roof, wood-framed garage with open north side. This garage is placed on a concrete foundation. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

366. Lanning Building. 121 Jefferson Street. c. 1953 [assessment records]. This one-story, brick building, constructed as an office building was recently converted to apartments. A hipped roof building, its south façade has an inset entry bay. A wood-framed, vinyl sided addition has been made to the west end of the block. The building is fenestrated with a mixture of grouped hopper windows, single-light, fixed windows, and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The building has a concrete block foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building, formerly the location of the Ste. Genevieve Counseling Center was converted to its new use when the counseling center relocated to the outskirts of the city. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

367. 124 Jefferson Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This one-and-one-half story, wood-framed, gable front bungalow is sheathed in aluminum siding. Its north façade is marked by a hipped roof central stoop with wrought

⁹⁴ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 64-65.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 87

iron posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A central brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. The foundation is concrete. [C] An open, shed-roofed, noncontributing garage is located to the rear of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

368. 142 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property types: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house and gable front and wing plan house. This two-story, gable front and wing, wood-framed, Victorian vernacular house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. As in the adjacent, 150 Jefferson Street, the gable front block features a recessed three sided bay in its first story. A hipped roof stoop is located east of this three-sided bay and shelters the front door and transom. A shed-roofed single story ell is appended to the rear of the house. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] A gable-front, prefabricated metal shed is located in the rear yard. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 161.

369. 145 Jefferson Street. 1955 [assessment records]. This one-story, three bay, side-gabled, brick ranch house has a door centered on its south façade flanked by groups of four hopper sash windows. A second door is located in its west elevation. The house is two bays deep, and has a wood-framed, shed rear ell sheathed in vinyl siding. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

370. 150 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing vernacular house is notable for the angled three-sided bay in the gable front block. A two-story porch is placed to the east of the gable front block and shelters the front door. The porch roof is supported by Tuscan columns, and the second level has a plain balustrade with closely spaced balusters. The house is primarily fenestrated with large one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. An enclosed shed-roofed porch projects from the rear elevation. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, while its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A prefabricated, sheet metal clad, gabled roof shed is placed in the rear yard [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 162.

371. 164 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This brick, one and one-half story, double pen, I-house has a façade marked by a hipped roof front porch. The porch roof is supported by turned wood posts. A two-story, gabled ell projects from the rear wall of the main block. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Those in the first story are set in segmentally arched surrounds. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick chimneys project from the roof ridge of the main block and the rear ell. [C] A gable-roofed brick outbuilding with brick chimney is located in the rear yard. This outbuilding, which may have been constructed as a summer kitchen, is contemporary with the house. [C] The property is surrounded by a cast iron fence. UMC architectural survey number: 163.

372. 217 Jefferson Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, side-gabled bungalow features a front-gabled porch with brick balustrade and battered wood porch posts. Fenestration consists of three-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A tall brick chimney rises from the east end of the south roof slope and a second rises from the center of the roof. The roof eaves are marked by angle brackets. The house has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

373. 231 Jefferson Street. c. 1915. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, eaves front bungalow features a large, gabled, front dormer and a porch with a brick balustrade and square brick posts. A bay window is placed in its east wall. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A secondary door, reached by steps, is placed in the west wall. A patterned brick chimney rises from the east side of the south slope of the roof. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. The roof eaves are marked by elbow brackets. [C] A gable-front, wood-framed garage is located northeast of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 165.

374. 246 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne house is ornamented with fishscale shingles in the gables, jigsaw-cut vergeboards, bracketed framing bay windows, and turned posts on its two-story porch. This front porch has a gabled entry bay and shelters a front door surmounted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 88

by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Typical of Victorian houses in the area, the northwest façade corner is cut on the first story to permit an angled window. The main block of the house has a pyramidal hipped roof with projecting front and side gabled bays, and a two-story gabled ell projects from the rear wall of the block. A two-story porch projects from the rear wall of the ell. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal and a brick chimney rises from the roof peak. A single-story, gabled roof ell projects from the rear wall of the house. [C]

Two outbuildings are placed in the rear yard of the house. A gabled roof, wood-framed garden shed with false cupola is located southeast of the house, while a wood-framed, front gabled garage with shed lean-to appended to its west wall is located southwest of the house. The latter outbuilding has a shingled gable peak that echoes the shingles on the house. [NC/C] UMC architectural survey number: 168.

375. 249 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one-story, gable front and wing plan, wood-framed house has triangular wall dormers in the side walls of the gable front section. A three-bay porch with brick posts extends from the east wall of the ell and wraps around to the side of the house. An entry vestibule is placed at the east end of the porch. The porch is reached by wide concrete steps. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung windows. A gabled-two story ell extends from the rear wall of the eaves front block. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 166.

376. 253 Jefferson Street. 1935 [assessment record]. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, single-story, L-plan house with additions has an arched entryway in the east portion of the front gable providing access to a recessed front door. A picture window is placed in the south wall of the gable front block, while the remainder of the house is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A single-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch is attached to the rear wall of the house. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

377. 258 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne house is ornamented with stained glass and round-headed windows on the facade. The house consists of a hipped roof core with projecting front and side gables. A side-gabled front porch with a stone balustrade shelters the front door. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] A gable-front, wood-framed, two-car garage is located to the rear of the house. Despite the installation of a modern overhead door, this garage retains integrity. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 172.

378. 263 Jefferson Street. c. 1930. Property type: Tudor Revival house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, Tudor Revival house with stone and brick trim is marked by a gabled, two-tone brick front entry with stone trim. A brick chimney is placed to the west of the entryway. An eaves front, gabled roof vestibule is appended to the east side of the block, while a false front, flat-roofed, wood-framed garage is appended to the west wall. A shed-roofed enclosed porch is appended to the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete block foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 169.

379. 275 Jefferson Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This gable-on-hip-roofed, one-story, wood-framed house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. The front entry is placed in a projecting hipped roof block with the door recessed in the wall. A second door, sheltered by a hipped roof hood, is placed in the west wall. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double hung windows and picture windows. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. A brick chimney projects from the composition-shingled roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

380. 301 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed, I-house has a hip-roofed, three-bay porch with wood box columns and jigsaw brackets. This porch shelters the central door, an opening surmounted by a two-light transom. A gabled, two-story ell project from the west end of the rear wall of the five-bay main block and a single story addition projects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 89

from the northeast corner. A deck adjoins the west side of the ell. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards, has a standing seam metal roof, and brick end and interior chimneys. [C] A low limestone retaining wall extends along the Third Street side of the property. A wood-framed, gable-roofed shed is located in the west side yard of the house. This shed is sheathed in clapboard, fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows, and has a door in its south wall. [C] A second outbuilding, a shed-roofed, vertical board-clad, wood-framed garage with an overhead door is located southwest of the house along Jefferson Street. [C] The Jefferson Street frontage of the house is defined by a picket fence. UMC architectural survey number: 174.

381. Edward J. Bauman House. 355 Jefferson Street. 1897. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. The Bauman house is a two-story, gable front and wing-plan dwelling with a single story, gable rear ell with chimney. A hipped roof stoop extends most of the way across the façade of the wing. This stoop, which shelters the front door and transom, has a concrete foundation and steps and turned posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, some of which are flanked by louvered, wood shutters. The gable peaks are sheathed in diagonal boards and are pierced by rectangular, louvered vents, while the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The house has a limestone foundation. A brick chimney projects from near the east end of the roof ridge. [C] A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed, wood shed is located in the rear yard. [NC] A pump is placed in the front yard. UMC architectural survey number: 160.

382. Farmers' Market Stand. South side of 300 block of Jefferson Street. c. 1990. This four-bay, wood-framed, open stall is located at the west side of a parking lot. It has a gabled roof with an extension of the west slope. [NC]. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

383. 371 Jefferson Street. c. 1910. Property type: T-plan house. This wood-framed, T-plan vernacular dwelling is oriented with a gable end facing toward the street. Its site, above Jefferson Street, is bounded by a limestone block retaining wall. The main entrance to the house is located in the south wall of the eaves front block, near its junction with the front-gabled block. A two-bay, flat roofed, raised stoop shelters this front door. This stoop is reached by concrete steps. Its roof is supported by wood box columns. A secondary door is located in the east wall of the gable front block and is also reached from the stoop. Fenestration consists of a mixture of five-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gabled roof, single story addition projects from the north end of the house. The house has a brick foundation, its walls are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, while its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A chimney rises from the corner of the front gabled and side gabled blocks. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1357.

384. Hubardeau Icehouse. Rear of 371 Jefferson Street. c. 1817. Property type: Anglo-American stone building. The Hubardeau Icehouse, located in the rear yard of an early twentieth century residence on the north side of Jefferson Street, was constructed as an outbuilding of the nearby Jean Baptiste Hubardeau House.

The rectangular icehouse is presently one story in height with a shallow gable roof. According to the owners of the property, an old photograph they have seen depicts the icehouse with a wood-framed second story. The icehouse is constructed of coursed, quarry-faced limestone blocks with tooled blocks used for quoins. The doorway of the icehouse is placed in the center of the north wall, and the opening is crowned by a stone lintel. The door itself, of vertical board construction, is set in a deep reveal. The eaves are marked by plain board fascia, and the roof is sheathed in metal sheets. The owners are planning to replace the roof in the near future. The interior of the icehouse contains an ice pit with an earthen floor. [C] A 1979 photograph of the icehouse shows it with a shed-roof, wood-framed addition.⁹⁵ This addition has been removed. UMC architectural survey number: 174 (part)

Similarities in stonework to the Jean Baptiste Hubardeau House provide evidence that this outbuilding was constructed at about the same time as the house.

⁹⁵ United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, *Saint Genevieve, Missouri Survey Report: Flood Control Study for Historic Ste. Genevieve, Missouri* (St. Louis: United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1979): Table 2, No. 56.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 90

385. Somewhere Inn Time. 383 Jefferson Street. c. 1940. Property type: Colonial Revival house. This wood-framed, two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling features a central gabled entry stoop west side porch. The stoop features brick steps, brick piers, paired box columns, and a pedimented gable. A gabled ell projects from the east end of the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists of eight-over-eight, double hung, sash windows with four-light, fixed windows placed to either side of the front door. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in metal shingles. A brick chimney projects from the west end of the roof ridge. The Jefferson Street front of the property is bordered by a limestone block retaining wall crowned with stone slab coping. Brick steps extend upward to a central brick sidewalk. The rear yard of the house is surrounded by a tall brick wall [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1356.

386. Leon Yealy House. 406 Jefferson Street. c. 1887. Property type: Italianate house. This brick, Italianate, T-plan dwelling is ornamented with bracketed eaves and segmentally arched windows. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Oculi are placed in the east and north gable peaks. A single-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad addition with modern bay windows adjoins the east side of the house. The house has a bracketed boxed cornice with returns and is crowned with a standing seam metal roof. A brick chimney rises from the roof. Its foundation is constructed of limestone, and the walls are ornamented with a limestone water table. The brick is laid in five-course American bond. [C] A gabled roof, brick outbuilding with segmental arched windows is placed in the rear yard of the house. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed garaged sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles with square windows and an entry door in its east wall. This garage is located west of the house, off Jefferson Street. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1362.

387. 403 Jefferson Street. c. 1915. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This large, yellow brick, two-story, bungalow is decorated with exposed, shaped rafters, two-tone bricks, an ornamental belt course above the second story windows, and stained glass windows. A five-bay, shed-roofed porch extends the width of the south façade and wraps around to the east elevation. This porch has battered wood posts set on tall brick plinths. This porch shelters the three-light front door which is surmounted by a transom. A bay window projects from the east elevation and a gabled, two-story bay projects from the west elevation. A shed dormer with three-light windows projects from the south roof slope. Fenestration of the remainder of the building consists of four-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A single-story gabled ell projects from the north wall of the block. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A modern, two-car, gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in vinyl siding is located at the end of a driveway north of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1355.

388. 415 Jefferson Street. c. 1920. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, hip-roofed house features projecting front and side gables. The front door is sheltered by a gabled front stoop with wrought iron posts. It is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows including front and side dormers. The house has a rusticated concrete block foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in cement-asbestos roofing slates. [C] The property also includes a gabled, wood-framed garage, contemporary with the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

389. 417 Jefferson Street. c. 1960. This shallow front-gabled, wood-framed, ranch house is sheathed in stone. Fenestration includes picture windows and hopper windows. Skylights project from the roof. A carport is appended to west wall and a chimney adjoins the east wall. [NC] The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed garage. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

390. 418 Jefferson Street. c. 1945. Property type: Cape Cod/Williamsburg house. This wood-framed, Cape Cod style house has a gable front cross bay and gabled dormer projecting from the front roof slope. A gabled ell projects from the rear wall of the house and a shed vestibule adjoins the east end wall. Fenestration includes replacement, single-light casement windows. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle roof is located to the rear of the house. A shed carport adjoins the garage, and the garage has an overhead door in its front wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 91

391. 419 Jefferson Street. c. 1935. Property type: Tudor Revival house. This one-and-one-half story brick, Tudor Revival dwelling is decorated with stones set into the walls, arched openings, a front gabled entry, and a jerkinhead gable. Its front gabled bay is half-timbered. It is fenestrated with six-over-one, double hung, sash windows and six-light casement windows. A side-gabled addition adjoins the west end of the block. This addition is fenestrated with modern windows and has a chimney projecting from its roof. The roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles and brick chimneys rise from the roof. [C] A four bay, wood-framed, shed-roofed garage is located at the rear of the lot. This garage is sheathed in false board and batten. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1352.

392. 420 Jefferson Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled bungalow features a gabled front, single bay porch with stone railing and battered wood posts and an interior stone chimney. The house is fenestrated with four-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows and is sheathed in aluminum. Its foundation is sheathed in concrete and stone veneer. Its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A gabled, wood-framed garage is located in the rear yard. This garage is fenestrated with eight-over-eight, double hung, sash windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1360.

393. 421 Jefferson Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow with inset, partial-width, gabled front porch is fenestrated with three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The porch has brick piers and battered wood posts. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1351.

394. 422 Jefferson Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow has a hipped, three-bay, front porch with solid balustrade and square posts. Roof eaves are punctuated with brackets. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A gabled front, two-car garage sheathed in cement-asbestos siding with two overhead doors is placed in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1359.

395. 430 Jefferson Street. c. 1930. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This eaves front, wood-framed bungalow has a façade marked by a wide, gabled porch. This porch has brick plinths, battered piers and an octagonal window in the gable. The main entry, located in the south façade, is placed in a sloped roof bay similar to that used in Tudor Revival dwellings. The gable peak is sheathed in vertical boards. Its eaves are marked by angle brackets. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, three-over-one and four-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A brick chimney adjoins the side wall of the house. [C] The property also includes a gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. An overhead door is placed in its west wall and the garage is entered from Fifth Street. [C] A limestone wall borders the Jefferson Street side of the property. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

396. 495 Jefferson Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This side gable, one-and-one-half story, wood-framed dwelling has a central front gable and a two-pitched front roof slope. A porch is located at the east end of the façade and is recessed behind the eaves. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed dormer projects from the front roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in composition siding. A central brick chimney rises from the roof. [C] The property also includes a gable-front, wood-framed garage set on a concrete foundation and sheathed in aluminum siding. The garage, reached from Fifth Street, has an overhead door in its west wall. [C] A second outbuilding, a gabled front, wood-framed shed, sheathed in vertical boards with a corrugated metal roof, is located behind the garage. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

397. 503 Jefferson Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled house is similar to 495 Jefferson Street. A front gabled stoop projects from the façade containing the main entry. Fenestration consists of six-over-one, double hung, sash windows and three-light windows. A triangular dormer, fenestrated with a six-over-one, double hung, sash window, projects from the front roof slope. A side-gabled wing projects from the west end of the main block. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] A gabled front garage sheathed in aluminum siding with a corrugated metal roof is located northwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 92

398. 525 Jefferson Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed, long, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled bungalow has a front gabled entry porch with battered posts resting on brick plinths. The gable is marked with false half-timbering. Brackets mark the eaves, and the house is sheathed in wood shingles. Fenestration consists of three-over-one and six-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A shed roofed bay window projects from the west elevation. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the south roof slope. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed, wood-shingled garage with exposed rafter tails is located to the rear of the house. Fenestration consists of four-light windows. [C] The property also includes a prefabricated, tall, sheet metal-clad garage. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1321.

399. 527 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This single-story, wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has a porch in the junction of the L. This wood-framed porch is marked by turned posts on concrete block piers and shelters doors located in the front and side walls. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. A gabled, single story ell projects from the rear wall. The house has a concrete block foundation and is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage is placed at the rear of the property. This wood-framed building has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

400. 579 Jefferson Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This hipped roof bungalow has a gabled front entry sheathed in stone veneer and a gabled dormer. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete block foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a composition shingle roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1323.

401. 591 Jefferson Street. c. 1900-1910. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has a hipped roof, enclosed, screened, front porch and a shed-roofed side ell projecting from its east wall. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete block foundation. Its walls are sheathed in aluminum siding, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] The property also includes an eaves front, gabled roof, board and batten-clad garage and attached carport. This garage has double doors in its west wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1324.

402. Basler Funeral Home. 602 Jefferson Street. c. 1900; addition c. 1950. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. The original block is a brick Builder's Queen Anne house. A one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial block has been added to the north side of the house to accommodate the funeral home. This addition features a projecting front gabled stoop with aluminum posts on its north wall. This stoop shelters double doors. This north block is decorated with a corbeled cornice. The former house, which consists of a hipped roof core with projecting cross gables, is ornamented with Palladian windows and fishscale shingles in the gables and contrasting pale bricks forming arched openings. A brick chimney rises from the west roof slope. Its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A pyramidal-roofed, wood-framed pavilion is located in the west yard. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1008.

403. Coffin Factory. 604 Jefferson Street. c. 1920. Property type: commercial building. This single story, board-and-batten, wood-framed building is located to the rear of the funeral home. Its façade is marked by a stepped false front. Its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. An L-shaped, four-bay garage sheathed in sheet metal with overhead doors adjoins the original factory. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1009.

404. 668 Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This one-and-one-half story brick, Builder's Queen Anne house has a gable front and wing plan. A hipped roof, single bay porch projects from the eaves front block. This porch has a dressed limestone balustrade and plinths and a square wood box pier. This porch shelters the front door, located near the junction of the two blocks. This door is surmounted by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows placed in segmentally-arched surrounds. A gabled former projects from the front roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1010.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 93

405. 672 Jefferson Street. c. 1910. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, one-and-one-half story Builder's Queen Anne house features a five bay, wood-framed, wraparound porch. This porch shelters the main entry located in the west façade bay. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Among these are a gabled dormer projecting from the façade roof slope, and three windows placed in an east side, angled, first floor bay. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1011.

406. Silvanus Products. 40 Merchant Street. c. 1940. Property type: commercial building. This one-story, brick commercial building has a complex massing reflecting a series of additions. The Merchant Street façade is marked by two stepped parapeted brick walls connected by a flat-topped wall. The main entry is recessed between the two blocks and is sheltered by a flat hood. These stepped parapets hide the front gabled roofs. The west block intersects a perpendicular, gabled roof, rear block. Fenestration of the north wall consists of glass blocks with inset one-over-one windows, while fenestration of the remaining walls consists of 12-light, as well as one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The roof of the building is sheathed in standing seam metal. Metal ventilators rise from the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

According to a 1945 Sanborn map, the western portion of the present building was standing and was used as a printing plant by the E.J. Schaefer Printing Company.

407. Southwest corner of Merchant and Main Streets. c. 1980. This pocket park is paved in concrete, equipped with benches and has a central shelter. This shelter consists of a wood-framed arbor supported by stone columns, square in section. [NCSI] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

408. Bill's Photo. 123 Merchant Street. c. 1910. Property type: commercial building. This three part, two-story, brick commercial block features a slightly projecting entrance bay, an arched entrance, and a stepped parapet. The first floor windows and doors are modern, aluminum-framed replacements. Two-leaf, metal framed glass doors are placed at the center of the first story façade wall. Second story fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows set in segmental arched surrounds. The parapet is marked by corbeled red bricks. According to local informants, a portion of the rear of the building is of nineteenth century construction. This rear portion, sheathed in red brick, has segmentally arched openings. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 792.

409. Firman A. Rozier Building. 124 Merchant Street. c. 1850. Property type: commercial building. The Rozier Building is a single-story, brick, eaves front, German vernacular commercial building with shed-roofed rear ell. Fenestration was changed during the twentieth century. Display windows have been installed to take the place of the original, double hung windows, and a modern, multi-light, wood door is placed in the center of the façade. The side walls are fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Windows are surmounted by stone lintels. The cornice is boxed. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal and end brick chimneys project from the gables. A wood-framed, aluminum-sided addition has been made to the rear of the building and is connected to it by a breezeway. A single-light, fixed window is placed in its west wall. Exposed, beaded ceiling joists are visible in the interior of the original block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 791.

410. 132 Merchant Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, wood-framed commercial block has a shed roof and pressed metal ornaments on its façade. The first floor of the north façade is marked by an original storefront with three display windows, each surmounted by a two-light transom and an entry door surmounted by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung sash windows in the west wall, and one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The one-over-one windows in the second story of the north façade are flanked by pressed metal columns. The façade is crowned by a pressed metal cornice. A raised door is placed in its east wall and is reached by wood-framed steps. A shed ell projects from the rear wall. This ell is fenestrated with two-light windows. The building is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 790.

411. Ste. Genevieve Post Office. 135 Merchant Street. 1939. Property type: governmental building. This brick, Colonial Revival post office has a hipped roof with a central wood-framed cupola with pyramidal copper roof and finial. A flat-roofed,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 94

single story addition projects from the rear of the original block and a single story ell projects from the east wall of the main block. The main block has a symmetrical five-bay façade with the central double doors placed in a Colonial Revival wood surround with multi-light transom. Concrete steps with wrought iron railings extend up to the front doors. The front entrance is flanked by paired tall windows sets, each set consisting of two six-light windows surmounted by four-light transoms. These windows have concrete lintels. A concrete belt course extends above the first story openings. The east wing is fenestrated with paired, nine-over-nine, double hung windows, also with concrete lintels. A recently constructed wheelchair ramp projects from the south wall of this block. The building has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The interior contains a 1942 mural, "La Guignolee" by Martyl, depicting a New Year's celebration in colonial Ste. Genevieve. Martyl was a member of the Ste. Genevieve artists' colony in the 1930s. The mural was a W.P.A. art project. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1503.

412. Joseph Bogy House. 163 Merchant Street. Ell: c. 1810; main block: c. 1870. Property type: I-house. This five-bay, two-story, wood-framed I-house faces the north side of Merchant Street. A hipped roof, three-bay porch with Doric columns and brackets projects from the center of the façade and shelters the front door. This six-panel door is surmounted by a transom and flanked by half-length sidelights. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows flanked by louvered wood shutters. The eaves are marked by brackets, and the cornice is boxed with returns. The building is sheathed in clapboards, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior brick end chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge. Several ells project from the north wall of the main block. A two-story, shed-roofed ell projects from the west end of the rear wall, while a hipped roof, single story addition projects from the east end. A rear, gabled, one-story ell, is thought to be the oldest portion of the house, constructed in the early nineteenth century. [C] An eaves front, wood-framed, two car garage sheathed in German siding with an asphalt shingled roof is located northeast of the house. Its south wall contains sliding doors. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 181.

413. Citizens Electric Corporation. 150 Merchant Street. c. 1960. This stone-faced, brick office building consists of three attached blocks. The east block, the largest of the three, has a shed roof-line that extends downward from the front wall. The front wall, faced in stone, is pierced by six-large plate glass windows and a recessed entry. The east side wall of this block, faced in brick, is fenestrated with casement and fixed light windows and contains a steel door and steel louvered vents. A single-story, flat-roofed, brick-faced, west block contains the public entry placed in an angled recess. A third block, which projects from the east end of the rear wall, is sheathed in brick and fenestrated with groups of single-light, casement windows. The building is set on a concrete slab. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

414. Jacob Philipson House. Local name: Felix Vallé State Historic Site. 198 Merchant Street. HABS No.: MO-31-11. c. 1818 (dendrochronology). Property type: Federal house. The Jacob Philipson House is a one and one-half story, side gable, limestone dwelling with a rear shed-roofed, open porch. Its north facade is four bays wide. Paired, central doors are flanked by twelve-over-twelve, double hung windows. A four-light transom surmounts the east door, while the windows are flanked by solid panel, wood shutters. The side elevations are fenestrated with twelve-over-twelve, double hung windows in the first story and nine-over-nine and nine-light windows in the gable peak. A dentilled, boxed cornice with returns marks the roof junction. The roof itself is sheathed in wood shingles. Rectangular, stone chimneys rise from the ends of the roof. A large portion of the original interior woodwork survives. The rafters are sawed. Original paint with oil glaze remains on one side of the interior. [C]

A brick and wood-framed wash house, believed to have been built in the early nineteenth century survives in the rear yard of the house.⁹⁶ The northern part of this gable-roofed building is brick, laid in five-course American bond, while the southern portion is wood-framed. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and twelve-over-eight, double hung, sash windows. The gabled roof is sheathed in wood shingles, and a brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 136.

⁹⁶ This building was called the slaves quarters in Eugene Pleitsch's documentation of the property prepared for the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 95

The basic form of the Philipson House is a single-story, Federal double pile dwelling. Architectural historian Philippe Oszuscik argues that the house is typical of urban Creole dwellings such as those built in New Orleans:

The four-room cottage of Felix Vallé in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri...is a paradigm of the urban cottage without integral front gallery. As in New Orleans, its two front doors open directly to the sidewalk with their steps taking up pedestrian space. The cottage has a rear gallery and has a separate kitchen wing extending into its ample backyard. Stairs to its half-story are entered from the rear gallery rather than from an interior hallway.⁹⁷

Recognizing Anglo influences such as symmetry and exterior chimneys, Oszuscik notes that the French in Lower Louisiana were also adopting symmetry in plans.⁹⁸

The lot on which this house stands was originally owned by Nicholas and Marianne LaPlante, natives of French Canada.⁹⁹ In 1811, Nicholas LaPlante sold the corner lot to Jacob Philipson. In 1818, he sold it to Jean Baptiste Vallé. It was later owned and occupied by Felix and Odile Vallé.¹⁰⁰ An archeological excavation was undertaken at the house site in the late 1980s.¹⁰¹

415. Jesse B. Robbins House. 199 Merchant Street. 1867 [deeds]. Property type: Italianate house. This cross-hipped, two-story, brick Italianate house has a cornice marked by wood brackets. Its segmentally arched windows are fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash. A single-story, gabled roof brick ell projects from the rear wall of the east end of the main block. The walls are laid in common bond brick. A two-story, wood-framed stoop is placed at the junction of the two crossing blocks. This stoop has wood box columns, brackets at the cornice. A cutout balustrade in the second level was removed in 2001. Both the first and second floor front doors are surmounted by a single-light, segmental arched transom. A single-story, flat-roofed porch with eaves brackets projects from the north wall of the house. The house has a coursed ashlar limestone foundation, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A wood picket fence with egg-shaped finials surrounds the rear yard. UMC architectural survey number: 135.

416. Jean Baptiste Bossier Warehouse. Local name: Mammy Shaw House. 200 Merchant Street. HABS No.: MO-1120; Indian trading post: MO-31-13. c. 1818. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame building. This one and one-half story, wood-framed building is located at the southwest corner of Second and Merchant streets. The facade of the building faces toward Merchant Street. A door is placed in the east facade bay while the remaining two bays contain nine-over-six, double hung windows. A rear shed-roofed block and the ends of a rear porch mark the side elevations. Fenestration of the east side wall consists of twelve-over-eight, double hung, sash windows in the first story and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows in the second story. A gabled dormer, fenestrated with paired 10-light windows, projects from the center of the north roof slope. The building has a limestone foundation and walls sheathed in clapboards. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles and a brick chimney adjoins the west gable end wall. An open, shed-roofed gallery, whose roof is supported by square porch posts is appended to the south elevation of the house.

The house/store has braced, heavy timber framed construction in the original block and stone wall construction in an addition. The original part of the house is a single-story, two room dwelling facing Merchant Street. The house retains its original beaded clapboards. The cellar joists under this portion of the house are vertically cut, and the sills are hand-hewn. Vertical uprights of the heavy timber frame are also vertically cut. The wide, random width floor and ceiling boards and the exposed ceiling joists in the interior are original. New floors hide exposed ceiling joists. A Greek Revival mantel was added between 1842 and 1847. [C] The stone gallery built on the property by Mathew Ziegler contains stone that was salvaged from the Pratte stone warehouse

⁹⁷ Philippe Oszuscik, "Comparisons Between Rural and Urban French Creole Housing," *Material Culture* 26, no. 3 (1994):12.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 32.

⁹⁹ M. Colleen Hamilton, "French Colonial Land Use: The Felix Vallé House, A State Historic Site" (Master's thesis, University of Missouri/Columbia, 1990), 89.

¹⁰⁰ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 30.

¹⁰¹ See Hamilton, "French Colonial Land Use: The Felix Vallé House, A State Historic Site."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 96

which once stood on the corner of Fourth and Merchant streets. A brick wall with brick gateposts topped by lanterns and hung with a wrought iron gate extends along the east side of the property. The south end of this wall intersects the gable end of the so-called "Fur Trading Post," a rubble stone, gabled roof outbuilding with an open north wall. This building, which may have been used as a summer kitchen, has four-light windows placed in the gable peak and an end stone chimney. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 137-138.

417. Dufour-Rozier Building. 201 Merchant Street. HABS No.: MO-1119. c. 1818. Property type: commercial building. The Dufour-Rozier Building is located at the northwest corner of Second and Merchant Streets. A two-story, gabled commercial block, it is constructed of well-dressed stone blocks. The main entry to the building is centered on the south elevation, and the door is placed in a deep reveal. A four-light transom surmounts this door. The entry is flanked by two over two, double hung, sash windows, and three double hung windows are placed in the wood shutters with iron strap hinges. The building is three bays deep and these bays are delineated by two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Bars protect the first story windows. A boxed cornice marks the roof, and the roof itself is sheathed in standing seam metal. A stone chimney adjoins the north gable end.

The interior of the building has been subject to substantial alterations, and the doors and windows have been replaced. The original vertical sawn cellar joists and the original roof frame are intact. The roof frame is constructed of coupled, vertical sawn rafters braced by collar beams, similar to that used in the John Price House at Third and Market Streets. According to University of Missouri researchers, the flooring in the attic may be original and consists of wide, random width, vertical sawn lumber. The openings in the gable peak do not appear to have ever had window sashes and may have been used to bring materials in for storage in the attic.¹⁰² [C] A four-bay, wood-framed, shed-roofed garage is located north of the building. This garage is sheathed in corrugated metal and has two, side-hinged doors in its east wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 134.

Parfait Dufour, a resident of the Old Town, who moved to the new town with its first settlers, originally owned this lot. In 1818, the building was apparently erected by the trading firm of Keil, Bisch, and Roberts as an office/warehouse. Edmund Roberts, the last remaining partner of the firm sold the building to Senator Linn in 1831. Henry L. Rozier, Sr. later purchased it for use as a bank building.¹⁰³ An undated photograph in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri shows the building during its use as a bank. Bars covered the first story windows and a two-leaf metal gate provided protection for the main door when the bank was closed.

418. Theophilus Dufour House. 220 Merchant Street. HABS No.: MO-1119. 1837. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. The Dufour House is a one and one-half story, wood-framed, side gabled dwelling sheathed in clapboards. It sits on a raised limestone block and rubble foundation. The north wall is three bays wide and is fenestrated with three, irregularly set, twelve-over-eight, double hung sash windows. The main entry to the house is placed in the west gable end and is sheltered by a raised, shed-roof, partial width porch, a twentieth century alteration. The east gable wall is fenestrated by twelve-over-eight windows in the first story and a six-over-six window in the gable peak. A brick chimney projects from near the center of the south roof slope of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is apparently of braced, heavy timber construction. The irregular appearance of the Merchant Street elevation suggests that the house originally had an entrance on Merchant Street that was later enclosed. This is confirmed by an old photograph that clearly shows that the Merchant Street façade originally had two entrances. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 178.

Parfait Dufour acquired the lot on which the house sits in 1793. This lot, one arpent (191.86 feet) square, was also the site of the Jean Baptiste Bossier Warehouse (Mammy Shaw House) on Merchant Street and the Parfait Dufour House (no longer extant). Dufour sold the northeast corner of his tract to Jean Baptist Bossier in 1818 but kept the remainder of the lot until his death. His son, Theophilus, had this house built on a lot that he bought from his father's estate. According to legend, Parfait Dufour accompanied Colonel George Rogers Clark on his march from Kaskaskia to Vincennes.

¹⁰² University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 83.

¹⁰³ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 41.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 97

419. Abraham Newfield House. Local name: Senator Lewis Linn House. 223 Merchant Street. c. 1806. HABS No.: MO-1117. c. 1806. Property type: I-house. The Newfield House, a central chimney I-house with additions, is located on the north side of Merchant Street. Raised on a coursed limestone block foundation, it is oriented with its facade facing east. The east facade presently consists of a gabled southern portion and a northern lean-to. A raised, shed-roofed porch with limestone block foundation extends the width of the east facade. Wood box columns and a turned balustrade mark this porch, a later addition. It shelters the main entry to the house. The house is fenestrated with nine-over-six, double hung, sash windows in the first story and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows in the second story. A gabled, single story stoop adjoins the west wall. Steps in its south wall extend to Merchant Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a stuccoed chimney projects from the rear of the roof ridge.

The Newfield House is of heavy timber frame construction. When initially constructed, the house consisted of the southern portion of the present house. Sometime during the second half of the nineteenth century, the lean-to addition was constructed north of the original building. A central hallway running the full width of the original house was constructed in the lean-to addition, and two additional rooms were constructed in the lean-to on the other side of the hallway. An early mantel in one of the two original upper story rooms is similar to the mantel in the second floor of the John Price House. Built-in cupboards are placed on either side of fireplace openings in both original upper floor rooms. The mantel in the original portion of the first story may be original, though altered. The majority of the remainder of the woodwork dates from the later nineteenth century, including the staircase and other mantels. The sills and cellar joists are hand-hewn. The roof frame of the original portion of the house consists of unbraced rafters. The rafters are vertically sawn on two faces and hand hewn on the other two faces.¹⁰⁴ [C] An open, side-gabled, wood-framed shed is placed in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 179.

Parfait Dufour originally owned this lot. In 1806, it was sold to Abraham Newfield, and Ferdinand Rozier subsequently bought it in 1820. Dr. Lewis F. Linn purchased it in 1826. Dr. Linn, who was born near Louisville, Kentucky in 1795, served as U.S. Senator from Missouri from 1833 to 1843.¹⁰⁵ Linn moved to Ste. Genevieve to practice medicine in 1816 and died in Ste. Genevieve while treating victims of a cholera epidemic. During his Senate career he encouraged settlement of the Pacific Northwest, thus laying the groundwork for a compromise with England over the border between Canada and the Oregon Territory.

420. Craft Depot. 233 Merchant Street. c. 1960. This one-story, brick and aluminum-faced, commercial block is seven bays wide. Fenestration consists of plate glass display windows. An aluminum-framed, glass door is placed at the center of the south facade wall. Concrete steps lead up to the front wall, and the south facade is sheltered by a deep roof overhang. A gabled roof, metal-sided warehouse adjoins the rear wall of the main block. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

421. Emile Vogt House. 234 Merchant Street. c. 1880. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This gabled front and wing plan, two-story brick dwelling features arched window and door openings, original entry door with molded, round-headed inset panels and a flat-roofed, two bay porch. The porch has steps extending up to its east bay, paired columns, a plain wood balustrade, and a banded wood frieze. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. The roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice with returns. Brick chimneys project from near the front of the roof ridge of the gable front block and the west end of the roof ridge of the eaves front block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 177.

422. Ste. Genevieve Winery. 235 Merchant Street. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house. This two-story, pyramidal-roofed foursquare is decorated with cockscomb finials at the porch gable, dormer peaks and ridge. A gabled porch with turned balusters and paired and single Tuscan columns projects from the south facade. The central entry bay is marked by a pedimented gable. A three-sided bay projects from the east wall plane. Concrete steps adjoin the east wall and provide access to a raised door in the east wall. This door is sheltered by a bracketed, hipped hood. A two-story, wood-framed ell projects from

¹⁰⁴ Ibid., 84-85.

¹⁰⁵ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 42-43.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 98

the rear wall of the main block. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped front dormer is fenestrated with paired, two-light windows. The house has a rusticated stone foundation. [C] Two brick outbuildings stand in the rear yard of the house. Both appear to have been erected in the nineteenth century and predate the house. The east outbuilding, one-and-one-half story barn, has boarded over segmental arched openings and a wood-framed, shed roofed enclosure on its north side. The roof of this enclosure continues the slope of the roof of the main block. Its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. [C] The smaller, west outbuilding is a brick, gabled and shed-roofed building with segmentally arched window openings and a corrugated metal roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 180.

423. Steiger Haus. 242 Merchant Street. ell: c. 1810; main block: c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house. This two-story, brick foursquare has paired entry doors surmounted by a three-light transom, segmentally arched second floor windows, and hipped dormers. A hipped, three-bay front porch with central gable and Doric columns projects from the north elevation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped, three-sided, bay window projects from the rear of the west elevation. A hipped roof stoop is appended to the rear elevation. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and a brick chimney projects from the rear roof slope. A small, early nineteenth century building is now attached to the main block of the house and no longer reads as a separate, early building. This building was a former outbuilding of the Ferdinand Rozier House. Much fabric of this building is intact including vertical sawn ceiling joists, rafters, and ceiling boards and an original 12-light windows in the north gable end. The window in northern wall has its original beaded, board-and-batten shutters. The door in partition wall between two interior rooms is glazed and has twelve lights. The bricks in the outbuilding walls are handmade. A chimney rises from the south gable end. Its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 176.

424. 252 Merchant Street. 1908. Property type: commercial building. This brick commercial vernacular block with cast stone detailing features a pressed metal cornice and a doorway crowned by a cast stone plaque ornamented with an eagle and the word "bakery." The wood-framed storefronts with its display windows, transom windows and recessed entry bays retains much original fabric. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Façade windows feature flat sills and lintels, while side openings feature segmental arched windows. Rectangular stone panels are placed above the second story façade windows, and the north façade wall is crowned by a pressed metal cornice. [C] A wood-framed, gabled roof shed is located to the rear of this building. This shed, which is sheathed in corrugated metal sheets, is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 786.

425. Kmetz House Bakery. 260 Merchant Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This one-story brick commercial block has stepped parapet side walls, an inset entry, and an aluminum-framed storefront. The storefront contains plate glass display windows and is sheltered by a false mansard roof. The façade wall is crowned by ornamental angled bricks and ceramic tile coping. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

426. Orris Theater. 265 Merchant Street. 1932 [building history in Naeger, Naeger and Evans 1999]. Property type: commercial building. This brick theatre retains its original marquee. The marquee shelters a main entry with two pairs of two-light doors. Another door is located at the west end of the façade wall. A picture window is placed to the right of this door. Fenestration of the upper wall consists of single-light rectangular windows. The façade wall is crowned with a stepped parapet with brick corbeling. The front portion of the building is sheathed in multi-colored bricks, while the side and rear walls are constructed of red brick. The east side of the façade has been altered with a modern wood-paneled front with French doors and picture windows. The side wall is marked by segmental window openings, some of which have been enclosed. Those that remain open are fenestrated with single-light windows. A shed-roofed, wood-framed ell is attached to the rear of the building. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 779.

427. Steiger Jewelers. 272 Merchant Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This two-story brick commercial block has a patterned yellow brick façade, segmentally arched windows in the west side wall, and a false roof mansard above the first floor openings. The recessed central entry is flanked by single-light display windows. Brick corbeling decorates the north façade wall above second

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 99

story openings, and the façade wall is topped by a flat parapet with raised central signboard. Additional decoration is provided by green bricks arranged in a lozenge pattern. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

428. 284 Merchant Street. c. 1920. Property type: commercial building. This one-story, brick commercial block steps down to the rear. The façade contains display windows and a wood and glass door, while the side elevations contain enclosed, segmentally arched windows. The façade openings are sheltered by a false mansard roof. Dentils and a brick stringcourse mark the cornice. A chimney rises from the rear of the east side wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

429. 286-288 Merchant Street. c. 1910. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, brick vernacular commercial block features a little-altered storefront with cast iron flower ornament. The storefront features a recessed central entry with flanking plate glass display windows surmounted by transom windows. The second floor of the north façade is marked by paired, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows with flat stone sills and lintels. Side wall windows are set within segmental arched openings. A corbeled brick stringcourse extends above the second story openings, and the parapet is crenelated. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 782.

430. Mary E. Kern Building. Local name: Myers Shoes. 289 Merchant Street. 1893. Property type: commercial building. This wood-framed, vernacular building has one of the best preserved facades of any nineteenth century commercial building in the city. The first story features an inset central door set in an angled bay. Pressed metal pilasters define the bays, and the first story is fenestrated with single-light, plate glass windows. A pressed metal cornice crowns the first floor of the façade. The second story is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, flanked by paired, pressed metal pilasters. These pilasters provide ornamental support for an elaborate pressed metal cornice. The building has a shed roof, and two, shed-roofed additions project from the rear wall. The building has a limestone block foundation. The side and rear walls are sheathed in aluminum siding. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 778.

431. 291 Merchant Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This two-story, brick vernacular commercial block, similar in design to the attached 299 Merchant Street, has pronounced metal shelf lintels above second story windows. It features a pressed metal cornice, a continuation of the cornice of 299 Merchant. The first floor has a wood-framed and cast iron storefront. This storefront has a recessed entry and single-light store windows. The side wall has arched window openings in the second story. Two chimneys rise from the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 777.

432. 299 Merchant Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This two-story brick vernacular commercial block features an angled corner entrance and original pressed metal cornice and pedimented gable ornament. The Merchant Street first story façade wall has been altered with the installation of wood paneling and modern single-light windows. A modern main entry door has also been installed. A secondary door is located at the north end of the Third Street elevation. This nine-light, wood door is surmounted by a large two-light transom. The floors are divided vertically by a wood cornice and a wrought iron balcony projects from this cornice at the corner bay. Second story fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with prominent cast metal shelf lintels. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 776.

433. French Quarter. 307 Merchant Street. c. 1920s; alterations c. 1960. Property type: commercial building. This brick commercial block was erected as Rozier's Department Store. The south façade of the building is divided into three bays by brick pilasters ornamented with stone lozenges. Its first floor is marked by display windows sheltered by hipped canopies, while the upper floor is ornamented with false wrought iron balconies. The Third Street side of the building has two-over-two, double hung, sash windows in its second story set in segmentally arched surrounds, while the first story openings have been enclosed. The building is crowned by an ornamented brick cornice with corbeling. A flat parapet with raised central signboard rises from the cornice. The south signboard identifies the building as the "French Quarter." A single story brick addition has been made to the rear of the block. This addition has projecting brick pilasters and a corner mansard roof that shelters single-light display windows and a steel-framed, glass door. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

434. La Galerie. 309 Merchant Street. c. 1920s; alterations c. 1980s. This single-story, brick commercial block is appended to the west side wall of the former Rozier Department Store. Its south façade is sheltered by a massive, hipped roof hood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 100

supported by wrought iron posts. The façade contains double doors flanked by display windows. The façade wall is crowned with a sign identifying the building as "La Galerie." A flat-roofed block has been added to the rear of the original building. A metal-framed glass door sheltered by a shed roof is placed in the rear elevation of the building. Due to alterations, the building no longer conveys its historic character. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

435. Ste. Genevieve Museum. 310 Merchant Street. 1935. Property type: public building. This stone, Norman Revival style public building with central arched entry contains artifacts and documents concerning the history of Ste. Genevieve. The double main entry doors are recessed in a north facing gabled bay. Its arch is flanked by Tuscan columns that support a projecting band inscribed with "Museum." When the museum is closed, iron gates protect the main entry. Another door is centered in the west end wall. This door is sheltered by a gable hood and is flanked by paired 12-light windows. Fenestration of the north façade consists of sets of 15-light windows flanked by 12-light windows and topped by six-light transoms. These windows are symmetrically arrayed to either side of the entrance. The cornice is marked by exaggerated stone dentils, and the roof is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 809.

436. 447 Merchant Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, Builder's Queen Anne dwelling has a projecting corner tower, full-width, hipped roof front porch, and pyramidal roof. The front porch features a gabled entry bay, turned balusters and posts, delicate sawn brackets, and a spindlework frieze. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. One brick chimney rises from the peak of the roof, while a second rises from the rear of the west roof slope. [C] A gable front, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, is located at the end of a driveway to the rear of the house, and a shed-roofed, German sided shed with a central door is located in the rear yard. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 1338.

437. 450 Merchant Street. c. 1960. This hip-roofed, single-story, brick ranch house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung and picture windows. The front door is centered on its north elevation. The building has a concrete foundation and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A large brick chimney projects from the west end of the roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

438. 453 Merchant Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This brick, side-gabled bungalow has a full-width porch recessed behind the front eaves. The porch has a concrete foundation, a solid brick balustrade and square brick posts. It shelters a central front door surmounted by a single-light, segmentally arched transom. Fenestration consists of double-hung, sash windows set in segmental arched surrounds. Some of these windows have lozenge-patterned muntins in the upper sash. A shed-roofed, vinyl-sided, dormer with two-over-two windows projects from the front roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation. Its lower side walls are sheathed in brick, while its upper side walls are sheathed in wood shingles. A partially engaged chimney rises from the west side of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A recently constructed, gabled front, wood-framed, two-car garage is located to the rear of the house. This garage is sheathed in ridged wood paneling. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1339.

439. 472 Merchant Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed I-house with two-story gabled rear ell has a two-story front porch. The porch, which has a concrete floor slab, features turned balusters and posts, delicate sawn brackets and a spindlework frieze. The roof of the porch functions as a second story balcony accessed by a door centered on the façade wall. Both the first and second story doors are surmounted by two-light transoms. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a stone foundation. It retains its original clapboards. The roof junction is marked by a boxed cornice with short returns, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof ridge of the main block. [C] The property also includes a gabled roof, board and batten-clad shed with a metal roof located to the rear of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1343.

440. 475 Merchant Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This brick I-house has a hipped roof, three-bay front porch and a shed-roofed rear ell. The porch, raised on concrete piers, has square wood porch columns, a simple wood balustrade, and a roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 101

sheathed in standing seam metal. The porch shelters the central front door and flanking windows. The front door is placed in a segmentally arched surround. Fenestration of the original block consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows, set in segmentally arched openings. The house has a boxed cornice and a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A gable-front, brick and modern siding-clad, two-car garage is located to the rear of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1340.

441. 486 Merchant Street. c. 1920. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, single story, gable front and wing plan house has a corner stoop whose shed roof represents a continuation of the front gable slope. This stoop has a wood floor and a solid balustrade. Fenestration of the house consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards. Its roof eaves are marked by exposed rafter tails and its roof is sheathed in metal. [C] Two vertical board sheds are located to the rear of the house. One shed has a shed roof, while the other has a gabled roof. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 1344.

442. Walter Fenwick House. 498 Merchant Street. c. 1850. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. The Walter Fenwick House is a single-story, timber-framed, two room, hall and parlor plan house with lean-to rear porch. An off-center doorway pierces its four-bay north façade. The house is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung sash windows, most flanked by wood plank ornamental shutters. It has a parged limestone rubble and concrete foundation, walls sheathed in clapboards, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles in an ornamental diamond pattern. A modern brick chimney rises from near the center of the roof ridge. A bulkhead adjoins the west gable end of the building. The interior preserves pedimented door lintels. Most cellar joists are replacements. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1345.

Walter Fenwick was a physician. He married a member of the Vallé family and died in a duel with Thomas T. Crittenden.¹⁰⁶

443. 499 Merchant Street. c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has been altered with a modern, shed-roofed, enclosed front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, brick-faced walls, and is fenestrated with jalousie windows. The front door is located in the west porch bay. A gabled roof ell projects from the rear wall of the eaves-front section. Fenestration includes one-over-one double hung, sash windows, and two-light fixed windows. The majority of the house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the roof crossing. [C] A side-gabled, wood-framed shed sheathed in vertical boards and placed on a concrete slab foundation is located to the rear of the house. [C] A gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal is located east of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1341.

444. Phillips 66. South side of Market Street, east of the Saint Louis-San Francisco Railroad right-of-way. c. 1940. Property type: commercial building. This former fuel depot consists of a rectangular, wood-framed, gabled-roof building set on a concrete slab. The building, sheathed in vertical boards, has double, top-hung, sliding doors in its north wall. The side walls are fenestrated with rectangular window openings, now boarded over. The roof eaves are marked by exposed rafter tails, while the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Four cylindrical steel tanks, raised on concrete and steel platforms, are placed south of the building. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

445. Elder Manufacturing Company. Market Street at Front Street. c. 1920. Property type: industrial building. This brick, stepped parapeted warehouse with flat roof monitor and steel-framed windows was described in a 1930 industrial publication:

A modern one story brick factory building with composition roof and concrete floor, located at the southeast corner of the intersection of ...Market and Front, and within 70 ft. of the Frisco right-of-way....There is nearly 20,000 sq. ft. of floor space available on the one floor of this building as its inside dimensions are 90

¹⁰⁶ *Goodspeed's History*, 243.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 102

ft. by 220 ft. Large windows and large doors are found on all four sides. Skylight windows, 8 ft. in height, set in iron frames, extend the entire length (220 ft.) of the building. The building has an office room 20 ft. by 20 ft., which is equipped with necessary office fixtures.¹⁰⁷

Over time, the building has been altered and significantly vandalized. Original window openings are clearly discernable by contrasting brick colors. All original window openings have been bricked in. Some were subsequently punched to accommodate smaller, rectangular windows, now boarded in. A steel entry door is placed at the west end of the north wall, while two-leaf, sliding garage doors are placed in the raised central section of the north wall. The flat roof monitor is still visible, although most of the lights have been broken. A concrete block addition has been made to the south end of the building. [C] A gabled roof warehouse sheathed in metal sheets is located south of the building. [C]. A second outbuilding, a vertical boarded, wood-framed building that may have been constructed as a stable, is located east of the warehouse. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

The building, originally erected for the manufacture of washing machines, was equipped with lathes, drills, presses, a milling machine, a blacksmith forge and other equipment in 1930. It was subsequently used by Elder Manufacturing Company, a manufacturer of shirts.

446. Ste. Genevieve Sewer Lift Station. Market Street at Front Street. 1994. This two-story, flat-roofed, concrete block building with exterior steel stair and double steel doors serves as a lift station for the city sewer system. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

447. Ste. Genevieve Water Department. South side, Market Street west of railroad right-of-way. c. 1980. This corrugated steel, building with plate glass windows and flat roof is a prefabricated structure manufactured by the Butler Corporation. Fixed, single-light windows are placed in the east bays of the north gable end. A steel-framed, glass door is placed to the right of these windows, while an steel, rollup door is placed at the west end of the north wall. [NC] In the fenced rear yard of the property is a gable and shed-roofed, corrugated metal outbuilding with an overhead door. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

448. Silvanus Products. 39 Market Street. c. 1970. This tall, gable-roofed, concrete block warehouse with additions has a loading dock in its south wall. Its roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

449. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. 150 Market Street. c. 1970. This flat-roofed building consists of two, adjacent rectangular blocks. The front block, facing the south side of Market Street is fenestrated with groups of three, eight-light, fixed windows, each topped by a four-light transom. The main entry is recessed behind the wall plane of a projecting bay at the west end of the north façade. The rear block is windowless. Both blocks sit on concrete slab foundations and are sheathed in limestone and concrete. The front block is crowned by a false mansard roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

450. Lions Park, north side of Merchant Street. c. 1980. This tree-shaded picnic area is equipped with concrete picnic tables and a wood-framed refreshment stand. The refreshment stand has a gabled roof and open sided south end. A wrought iron fence extends along three sides of the park. [NCSI] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

451. L&L Lock Shop. 185 Market Street. c. 1850. Property type: Anglo-American brick building. This one-story, gabled roof, Anglo-American vernacular, brick building may have been constructed as an outbuilding of the adjacent Jean Baptiste Bossier House. Its roof is marked by a boxed cornice. The gable-fronted building has display windows flanking a central door and six-over-six, double hung, sash windows in the side walls. These windows sandstone sills. The building has a rubble foundation, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 141 (part).

¹⁰⁷ Missouri General Utilities Company, *Industrial Survey*, 15.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 103

452. Jean Baptiste Bossier House. 195 Market Street. Rear wing: c. 1818; main block: c. 1890. Property type: I-house. This three-bay, wood-framed, I-house has a hipped roof Victorian porch with turned posts and a frieze. Fenestration of the main block consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The rear one-story ell has a three bay, south side porch beneath extended roof eaves. The porch has chamfered posts. Fenestration of the rear block consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 141 (part).

453. Bank of Ste. Genevieve. 198 Market Street. c. 1960. The bank is a one-story, flat-roofed building faced in random stone slabs. Fenestration consists of single-light slit windows. The entries are steel-framed, and the cornice is constructed of steel. A drive-up canopy adjoins the east side of the building. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

454. Holy Cross Lutheran Church. 202 Market Street. 1869 with additions. Education building (rear): 1990. Property type: church. This Romanesque Revival church has arched windows, steep gable roof and central projecting north façade bay. This projecting bay contains two-leaf entry doors. These doors, recent replacement, are surmounted by an eight-light transom and are flanked by sidelights. Rectangular stone plaques are placed on the front and sides of the projecting bay above the door level. Fenestration consists of six-over-nine, double hung, sash windows. The building has a raised limestone foundation. A concrete block-walled, shed-roofed vestibule with a five-panel wood door in its north wall and two, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows in its east wall projects from the east wall of the church. The front gable peak is sheathed in vinyl siding, and the roof, once sheathed in wood shakes, is now sheathed in standing seam metal.

The education building is located to the rear of the church and is connected by a short hyphen. This hyphen has metal-framed glass doors in its east wall. The gabled roof education building is oriented perpendicularly to the church. Fenestration consists of multi-light, arched-top windows. The building has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 752.

The first pastor of the church was the Reverend Otto F. Voigt, installed in 1869. Voigt also opened a school in the church. In 1871, he was succeeded by Sigmund L. Deffner, who taught the school and organized the church's choir, the *Liederkrantz*. Deffner served until 1890. A basement was excavated beneath the church in 1942.¹⁰⁸

455. Stanton-Wood Mortuary. 223 Market Street. Original house: c. 1890; addition c. 1939; Market Street façade: 1959 [assessment records.] The building consists of several attached blocks that appear to represent various periods of construction. The front block, which was either built or remodeled in 1959, is two stories in height with a hipped roof. A shed-roofed enclosed porch fronts on Market Street. This block is fenestrated with multi-light windows that sport ornamental balconies. The main entry is placed in a limestone-faced block at the west end of the south façade. The second story façade wall of the front block contains arched wall dormers. To the rear of this block is a side gabled block that may represent the oldest portion of the building. This block is fenestrated with multi-light, casement windows in its side walls. A one-and-one-half story, gabled ell projects from the rear wall of the block. This ell is fenestrated with casement windows, and has paired gabled dormers projecting from the east roof plane. The entire building has a foundation sheathed in limestone. The front block has stuccoed walls, while the central and rear blocks have stone-faced walls. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A tall stone chimney projects from the roof of the ell. Because the building presently reflects its post-1950 renovations, it does not contribute to the significance of the district. [NC] A multi-car, shed-roofed, garage sheathed in cement-asbestos siding is located north of the building. [NC] The site of this building was formerly the location of the home of Francois Lalumondiere, later used as the Fleur-de-lis Kindergarten.¹⁰⁹

456. Anthony Kempff Building. 234 Market Street. 1851. Property type: commercial building. The Kempff Building is a two-story, gabled roof, vernacular commercial building containing two storefronts. One storefront is defined by stepped gables. The ground floor is fenestrated with display windows with two-light transoms, while the second story contains six-over-one and

¹⁰⁸ Naeger, Naeger and Evans, *Ste. Genevieve: A Leisurely Stroll Through History*, 109.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 45.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 104

three-over-one, sash windows. These windows have flat stone sills and lintels. The western portion of the northern façade has a cornice punctuated with dentils. The east portion of the roof has gabled end parapet walls from which chimneys rise. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The rear portion of the east block consists of a two-story, two-level, wood-framed porch recessed beneath the rear roof slope. This porch, reconstructed in recent years, has a plain, wood balustrade. The second level is accessed from a rear door. This door is surmounted by a five-light transom. The west end of the rear elevation is marked by a flat-roofed, two level porch, and a wood stairway. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 794.

457. P.U. Jaccard Building. 242 Market Street. c. 1860. Property type: commercial building. This three-bay, single-story, gabled, brick commercial building has a façade marked by a stepped parapet. The parapet features corbeled brickwork and is crowned by ceramic coping tiles. The main entry is centered on the north façade wall and is flanked by one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Windows have stone sills and lintels. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

458. Marie Hubardeau LaPorte House. 248 Market Street. c. 1830. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. This one and one-half story, Anglo-American vernacular, timber-framed house is oriented with its gable end facing Market Street. Paired doors surmounted by three-light transoms mark the gable end. Two-over-two, double hung windows flank these doors, and a six-over-six window is placed in the gable peak. A shed-roofed porch extends from the west wall of the house and is continued beyond the south wall in an enclosed, shed-roofed addition. Square posts support the porch roof. A ball and spindle frieze in the north end of the porch suggests that it may have been a late nineteenth century addition. This porch shelters two entrances, both of which have modern replacement doors. The house is sheathed in clapboard, and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney projects from near the center of the roof ridge.

The house is of brick-nogged, heavy-timber framed construction. It measures about 33 by 26 feet in plan. Puncheon joists and hand-hewn sills are visible in the cellar. The house represents an example of the embracing of Anglo-American building traditions by prominent members of the French community in nineteenth century Ste. Genevieve.¹¹⁰ [C] A shed-roofed, garden shed sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles with a vertical board door is placed in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 795.

459. University of Missouri Extension. 251-255 Market Street. c. 1970. This one-story, flat-roofed, L-shaped, office block is sheathed in rubble, board and batten, stucco, concrete, and corrugated steel sheets. Fenestration consists primarily of vertical slit windows. Two aluminum-framed, glass doors are placed in the south façade wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

460. 256 Market Street. c. 1950. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This hipped roof, one-story, wood-framed house is three bays wide and three bays deep. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. The door, placed in the west bay of the north elevation, is sheltered by an aluminum hood and is reached by concrete steps with wrought iron railings. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

461. 282 Market Street. c. 1900. Property type: commercial building. This wood-framed, two-story, commercial building is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a replacement first-story storefront with aluminum-framed windows. A portion of the second story, pressed metal storefront remains exposed including the lower and upper cornices. Pressed metal pilasters flanking second story windows rise from the lower cornice. A shed-roofed, two-story ell has been appended to the east wall of the building. This ell features a second story door in its north wall reached by a long flight of wood-framed stairs. A variety of windows are used in the building including single-light display windows, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, and casements windows. A long, single-story, shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the building. This ell, sheathed in aluminum siding, is connected to a gabled-front, wood-framed garage by a perpendicular connector. A shed-roofed porch with modern turned posts projects from the north wall of this connector. The garage, also sheathed in aluminum siding, has a steel, rollup door in its north wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

¹¹⁰ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 68.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 105

462. Rottler Law Office. 296 Market Street. c. 1970. This one-story, hipped roof, brick and false stone-faced office block has a hipped porch that projects from its northwest elevation. Fenestration consists largely of single-light fixed windows, and twelve-light fixed windows. A hipped false pent shelters the windows on the north wall of the building. Prior to erection of this building, its site had been occupied by a concrete block filling station and a small printing office.¹¹¹ [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

463. Florian Huck Building. 302 Market Street. c. 1860. Property type: commercial building. This gabled roof, two-story, brick commercial building features an angled corner entrance and sandstone sills and lintels. A cast iron column supports the corner entrance. A gabled roof, wood-framed vestibule adjoins the east wall. A balcony projects from this wall. Second floor fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The roofline is marked by gable parapets. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal and a brick end chimney rises from the rear of the east end of the roof. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 812.

464. Monia's Unlimited. 316 Market Street. c. 1905. Property type: commercial building. This brick vernacular commercial building features cast iron shop front and pressed metal cornice. The cornice is marked by a central arch and finial. First story fenestration consists of display windows. Double aluminum-framed doors are placed near the center of the façade wall. An additional door is placed at the east end of the façade. The side wall is marked by a stepped parapet and a wood-framed, shed-roofed addition projects from the rear wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 813.

465. Ferdinand Roy Building. Local name: Ste. Genevieve Herald Building. 330 Market Street. c. 1865. Property type: commercial building. This front gabled, brick-nogged, wood-framed vernacular commercial building has two sets of double-leaf entry, nine-light, two-panel doors in its north façade. These doors are surmounted by a four-light transom. The second story is fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The wood-framed portion of the building is three bays deep. A one-story addition with concrete block walls is appended to the rear of the wood-framed building. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1335.

466. 332 Market Street. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This narrow brick building is located between the wider Roy Building and 360 Market Street. The first floor has two-leaf doors surmounted by a two-light transom set in a round-arched surround. The doors are placed in a deep reveal. Fenestration of the façade consists of a two-over-two, double hung, sash window. The façade is crowned with a corbeled cornice. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

467. Koetting Building. 360 Market Street. 1910. Property type: commercial building. This eight-bay, brick vernacular commercial building has a remodeled first story facade. The ground floor façade contains display windows framed in aluminum and a central, aluminum-framed, recessed door. Two additional recessed doors are placed at the west end of the façade. The windows are set in stone-paneled surrounds. The upper story is fenestrated with segmentally arched windows with keystone surrounds. The façade is crowned with a pressed metal cornice decorated with urns and arched panels. A hanging sign identifies the block as the Koetting Building and indicates that it was erected in 1910. The side walls are marked by a stepped parapet. A two-story brick addition adjoins the south wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1333.

468. 364 Market Street. Local name: Travel Horizon. c. 1910. Property type: commercial building. This gable-fronted, brick commercial building has its façade sheathed in clapboards. Its gable peak is sheathed in vertical boards. This façade contains a recessed entry bay and plate glass windows. The side walls retain some of the original character of the building. The east side wall is pierced by segmentally arched openings, some of which are enclosed. The remainder of these openings contain doors and six-light windows. An ell with concrete block walls adjoins the south wall of the original block. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1332.

¹¹¹ Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1945.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 106

469. 374 Market Street. Local name: former Southeast Regional NEA Office. c. 1930. Property type: commercial building. This altered, brick commercial building has a wood-sheathed first floor and glass block windows in the second floor. The façade is topped by a flat brick parapet. The first floor has a central deep set entry flanked by display windows. The rear and side walls are sheathed in vinyl. The north portion of the west side wall is fenestrated with second story one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The rear of the building, used as apartments, has a south wall pierced with six-panel doors and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1331.

470. Quarry Workers Local 829. 380 Market Street. c. 1894. This two-story, brick, commercial building features a pressed metal cornice and segmentally arched windows with ornamental stone keystones in the second story. The first story façade wall is infilled with brick with the west end of the wall slanting inward. A single-light, wood-framed door with single-light transom is placed in the recess at the center of the first story façade, and a second, one-light, wood-framed door with transom is placed at the east end of the wall. Two-over-two, double hung, sash windows remain in place in the second story. A second story, three-over-one, double hung, sash window is in place in the west wall. A second story balcony projects from the rear wall. This wall is fenestrated with segmental arched, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A chimney is placed in the west side wall of the building. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1330.

471. Ste. Genevieve Church Rectory. Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. 1929 [date plaque]. Property type: church (secondary building). This two-story brick, hip-roofed building has a molded concrete, arched entrance surround topped by a projecting ornamental balcony. A two-story ell projects from the rear wall of the block. Fenestration includes paired and single one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Some of these windows have stained glass sashes. The building has a concrete foundation. Its roof junction is marked by exposed rafter ends and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick interior chimney rises from the rear roof slope of the main block. A shed-roofed and pent gable, brick clad, single-story, multi-car garage extends from the north wall of this building to the south wall of the nearby church. This garage has bays delineated by brick pilasters and patterned brick arches with ornamental keystones. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

472. Amoco Gas Station. S.W. corner of Fourth and Market streets. UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed. 1962 [assessment records]. This flat roofed, concrete block gas station has a vertical sign pylon and three service bays. Each of the service bays contains a metal and glass, rollup door. Office openings at the north end of the façade are wood-framed. The south wall is fenestrated with glass block windows. It measures 47 feet long by 20 feet deep. Its roof is sheathed in tar and gravel. A flat, steel-framed pump canopy is located northwest of the station, and a freestanding sign is located at the north end of the parcel. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

473. Former Stewart's Service Station. Northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets. c. 1940. Property type: commercial building. This brick, one-story, former gas station has three service bays and an east end office. The west service bay, taller than the remaining two bays, has 15-light windows with inset pivoting sash placed in its west wall. The office has walls largely consisting of metal framed windows. The east end of the building, constructed of concrete block, has a shed roof. According to assessment records, an addition was made in approximately 1953. The building's roof is sheathed in tar and gravel, and the building has a concrete floor. [C] According to the 1929 Sanborn map, a gas station was on the site in that year. That gas station, rectangular in plan with a south porte-cochere may have been demolished to allow construction of the present building or it may have been altered with the removal of the porte-cochere. A photograph in the Naeger, Naeger and Evans history shows the building with porte-cochere when it was operating as a Sinclair station.¹¹² UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

474. Rozier-Mercantile Bank. Present name: Firstar Bank. 400 Market Street. c. 1980. This one-story, brick commercial building has segmental arched, multi-light window openings. A canopy supported by elaborately patterned wrought iron posts marks the main entry at the center of the Market Street elevation. The flat roof is ornamented by a false mansard parapet. Drive-up lanes on the south side of the bank feature similar wrought iron posts and false mansards. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

¹¹² Naeger, Naeger and Evans, *Ste. Genevieve*, 170.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 107

475. Donze Building. Present name: Marzucco Electric Sales & Service. 425 Market Street. 1955 [date plaque]. This two-story, yellow brick and concrete block commercial building has first floor display window openings and glass block windows in the second story. A flat awning projects from the façade and shelters the first story openings. The side walls are also fenestrated with planes of glass blocks. It is crowned by a gable and hipped roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the rear portion of the roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

476. 435 Market Street. c. 1980. This corrugated metal clad mobile home has a metal skirt and is fenestrated with three-part transom windows. A door, reached by a wood stoop, is placed off center in its south elevation. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

477. 465 Market Street. c. 1890. Property type: I-house. The façade of this wood-framed, two-story, three-bay I-house is marked by a hip-roofed, raised front porch. This porch has a concrete foundation and steps, a solid wood balustrade, square wood, porch posts, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A gabled roof, single story ell projects from the west end of the rear wall. Fenestration of the house consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone rubble foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the west gable end. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in wood panels and equipped with a sliding door is located to the rear of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1347.

478. 466 Market Street. c. 1970. This one-story, hip-roofed, brick medical office building is partially sheathed in wood panels. Fenestration consists of paired six-light windows. The main entrance is located in a square recess in the northwest corner of the building. The building is set on a concrete slab and has an asphalt shingle roof. A false cupola rises from the peak of the roof. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

479. 499 Market Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable-front, wood-framed bungalow has a gable-front entry porch projecting from its south façade wall. This porch has a wrought iron railing and porch posts, and its eaves are marked by triangular brackets. Fenestration consists of four-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the west roof slope. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding is located in the rear yard of the house. This garage has an overhead door in its south wall. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

480. 500 Market Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed I-house has a hip-roofed front porch and a gabled roof, single story, rear ell with east side stoop. The front porch has a concrete foundation, a solid brick balustrade, and wrought iron posts. The hipped east stoop roof represents an extension of a bay window placed in the east wall. This porch also has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double hung, sashes. A single story ell protrudes from the rear wall of the house. The walls of the house are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney adjoins the west gable end. [C] A shed-roofed, three bay, wood-framed garage sheathed in aluminum siding is placed southwest of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 195.

481. Former Lawrence & Tlapak Motor Company. Present use: Ste. Genevieve Street Department. Southeast corner of Market and Sixth streets. c. 1950. Property type: commercial building. This former automobile dealership consists of three adjoining blocks. The two larger blocks, set back from the street, are of brick and steel frame construction with flat roofs. The west block has a metal and glass overhead door in its north wall and south wall and is fenestrated with 21-light steel sash industrial windows. Some of these windows have inset pivoting sash. The slightly taller eastern block is also fenestrated with multi-light, industrial windows. In the northeast corner of the site is a lower flat roofed block with steel-framed, display windows and a corrugated metal fascia in its overhanging cornice. This block appears to have used as the office and showroom for the automobile dealership. During the 1960s, the building was used as a Chevrolet dealership by Lawrence & Tlapak Motor Company. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 108

482. Jules Petrequin House. Local name: Knights of Columbus Hall. 600 Market Street. 1912. Property type: Colonial Revival house. This brick Colonial Revival foursquare features a hemispherical, two-story, front porch and a hipped roof. This porch has Doric columns and shelters a two-level, wood-framed porch. A flat-roofed porch projects from the east elevation. The north roof slope is marked by a gabled dormer containing two, arched-top windows. A shed-roofed, single story ell projects from the rear of the block. Tall brick chimneys rise from the side slopes of the roof. A gabled roof single story addition was made to the west elevation in approximately 1970. This addition is fenestrated with grouped, single light, casement windows. [C] The large grounds of the house are bordered by a stone wall and stone gate posts hung with two-leaf gates are located in the northwest corner of the lot. A stone retaining wall is located north of the house. Outbuildings on the property include a hipped roof, wood-framed, garage fenestrated with six-over-six, double hung, sash windows placed to the southeast of the house [C], a side gabled, metal sheet wall garage [C], and a hipped roof picnic shelter [NC]. The first mentioned outbuilding has its rear wall raised on concrete piers. UMC architectural survey number: 210.

This mansion was erected by prominent local businessman Jules Petrequin. He served as part owner and general manager of the Western Lime Works. He also served as director and a large stockholder of the Home Light and Water Company. After the death of Mrs. Petrequin in 1950, ownership passed to Fred and Viola Oberle, who had worked for the Petrequins for many years. In 1959, the Knights of Columbus purchased the house for use as their meeting hall.¹¹³

483. 601 Market Street. c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house house. This single-story, wood-framed foursquare has a shed-roofed stoop projecting from the center of its south façade. A hipped roof dormer projects from the front roof slope, and a shed-roofed ell projects from the rear of the east wall of the house. The primary entry is centered on the south façade. A secondary entry is placed in the south wall of the rear ell, and an overhead garage door is placed in the east wall of the ell. Fenestration consists of replacement one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, its walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, while the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof peak. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1053.

484. 627 Market Street. c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house house. This wood-framed foursquare has a shed-roofed porch and a shed rear ell. The three-bay front porch has a concrete floor and square wood posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A hipped dormer projects from the south roof slope. Originally fitted with a window, it is now fitted with a rectangular, louvered vent. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, while the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the peak of the roof. [C] A shed-roofed shed is located northwest of the house. This shed is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is fenestrated with a single-light window. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1052.

485. 655 Market Street. c. 1925. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This wood-framed, gable front house has a four-bay façade. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch projects from the center of the façade wall. Concrete steps with wrought iron railings extend up to the central porch bay. The porch has a solid balustrade and turned posts. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed carport sheathed in corrugated metal is located on the east side of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1051.

486. 661 Market Street. c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house house. This wood-framed, single story, hipped roof foursquare has a south façade wall marked by a projecting gable and by a hipped roof porch. The porch, which shelters the front door, has a concrete foundation, brick balustrade, and battered wood posts. Fenestration consists of single and paired, two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The walls of the house are sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, while the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A gabled roof ell projects from the rear wall. [C] A side-gabled, wood-framed garage with an overhead door placed in its east wall is placed in the yard. This garage is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1507.

¹¹³ Ibid., 117.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 109

487. 664 Market Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This wood-framed, one-story house has a complex roof consisting of a hipped core with a projecting front gable. A gabled roof ell extends beyond the east side wall of the main block. A shed-roofed enclosed porch addition is appended to the rear wall of the ell. The entrance is marked by a projecting, gabled stoop with corner turned posts. The entry door, located in a recess from the façade wall plane, is surmounted by a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The walls of the house are sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, while the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed garage is located west of the house. This garage is fenestrated with six-light windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 215.

488. 678 Market Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This one-and-one-half story, wood-framed I-house has its north façade marked by an off-center, hipped roof porch. This porch is elevated on concrete piers, has a solid wood balustrade, and square wood posts. A shed-roofed, single story ell projects from the rear wall of the house. Fenestration consists largely of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A modern gabled front, wood-framed garage is placed southwest of the house [NC], while an older, gabled front, wood-framed garage sheathed in cement-asbestos siding is located west of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1501.

489. 683 Market Street. c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house. This one-and-one-half story, wood-framed foursquare retains its original hipped stoop, double entry doors, and two-over-two, double hung, sash. The stoop, elevated by brick corner piers, is reached by concrete steps. It features turned posts, and a plain balustrade with closely set balusters. A shed-roofed ell projects from the rear of the house and extends beyond the east wall plane. A door, sheltered by a shed-roofed hood is placed at the east end of the rear ell. Fenestration consists of six-light windows in the basement and two-over-two in the first story. A hipped front dormer is fenestrated with a two-light window. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A chimney projects from the peak of the roof. [C] An eaves front, gabled roof, wood-framed garage sheathed in particle board is located in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1049.

490. 686 Market Street. c. 1920. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has a shed-roofed wraparound porch and a shed-roofed rear ell. The wraparound porch has turned posts and a plain wood balustrade. It shelters the front door, placed in the north wall of a vestibule. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, while its roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] A gabled front garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles is placed in the rear yard of the house. This garage has an overhead door in its north gable end and a roof sheathed in metal sheets. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

491. 687 Market Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This wood-framed I-house has a double entrance reached from a hipped roof stoop. This stoop has a concrete foundation and wrought iron posts. A gabled ell projects from the east side of the rear elevation, and a shed roof block has been added to the rear wall of the ell. Fenestration consists of a mixture of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows, and replacement two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. A shed front dormer has been added. This dormer is fenestrated with two, two-light windows. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed shed fenestrated with six-light windows is located in the rear yard of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1048.

492. 688 Market Street. c. 1900. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one-and-one-half story, gable front, wood-framed house has a three-bay, hipped roof stoop with a concrete foundation. This stoop, which shelters the front door and flanking windows, has turned posts. Fenestration of the house consists of a mixture of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. Visible portions of the foundation walls are constructed of limestone rubble. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 110

493. 693 Market Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This wood-framed bungalow features a front gabled porch and shed-roofed rear ell. The porch, raised on concrete piers, has battered wood posts and decorative shingles in the gable. Fenestration consists of three-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. A brick interior chimney rises from the west roof slope. [C] A shed-roofed, wood-framed poultry shed fenestrated with six-light windows is placed in the rear yard. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1047

494. 694 Market Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front, wood-framed bungalow has a shallow, front gabled façade porch. This porch has a wood floor and replacement turned balusters and posts. The peak of its roof gable is marked by an angle bracket. Fenestration consists of a mixture of three-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A gabled roof, wood-framed shed, sheathed in clapboards and fenestrated with square windows is placed in the rear yard of the house. This outbuilding appears contemporaneous with the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 224.

495. 697 Market Street. c. 1960. This small, single story, wood-framed, ranch house is eaves front in orientation with a slightly projecting cross gable at the west end of its south wall. A shed-roofed rear ell and patio adjoins the center of its rear wall. Its front door, centered on the south elevation, is sheltered by a shed roofed aluminum hood supported by wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. The house has a concrete foundation, modern composition siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. [NC] Two prefabricated, gabled roof, sheet metal-sided garden sheds are located in the rear yard of the house. [NC-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

496. 698 Market Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front, wood-framed bungalow has a front gabled porch. This porch has a concrete foundation, plain square wood posts, and a modern lumber balustrade. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in metal sheets. A brick chimney projects from near the rear of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 225.

497. 10 South Gabouri Street. c. 1870-1910. Property type: I-house. This one and-one half story, wood-framed, I-house has been altered by the reconfiguration of its porch, the addition of modern shutters, and the sheathing in aluminum siding. A hipped roof stoop projects from the center of the north façade wall. This stoop has a concrete foundation and steps, and wrought iron columns and railings. A gable and shed-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of the house as does a shed-roofed, open porch. A gabled bulkhead also adjoins the main block of the house. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The roof is sheathed in sheet metal, and a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] The property also includes a shed-roofed shed with walls sheathed in sheet metal. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 78.

498. Moses Austin Outbuilding. 68 South Gabouri Street. c. 1800. Property type: French vertical log house. This one and one-half story, vertical log and wood-framed, gable end house measures 27 feet by 26 feet 11 inches in plan. The present appearance of the house reflects restoration that took place following the 1993 flood. The southwest façade is marked by a recessed front porch whose roof is supported by wood box columns. The main door is centered on this wall. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The walls of the house are sheathed in clapboards, while the roof is sheathed in wood shingles. A single-story, gable-roofed ell adjoins the east gable end. The vertical log portion of the house is a one room cabin that measures approximately 14 feet by 12 feet. A balloon-framed, brick nogged building completely encases the original cabin.¹¹⁴

At the time of its restoration in the 1990s, it was in fair to poor condition. Its walls has been sheathed in aluminum siding, and its roof had been sheathed in metal strips. The building has been returned to an approximation of its historic appearance. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 76.

¹¹⁴ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 102.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 111

Moses Austin, father of Stephen Austin, founder of Austin, Texas, owned the property. Moses Austin, a native of Durham, Connecticut, came to Upper Louisiana in the late 1790s with proposals for increasing the area's lead production by introducing the reverberatory furnace.¹¹⁵ He persuaded Spanish officials to award him a concession of land in the heart of the mining country. This tract amounted to about 4,250 acres. After he was awarded the concession, he dispatched his assistants, Elias Bates and Judather Kendal to launch preparations for mining.¹¹⁶ By 1799, he had constructed a blast furnace, blacksmith's shop, saw mill and shot factory at Mine à Breton and was manufacturing lead and shot in the amounts of 100,000 to 200,000 pounds annually.¹¹⁷ In 1809, Austin and Col. Sam Hammond co-founded Herculeanum, Missouri, north of Ste. Genevieve.¹¹⁸

The parcel on which this and the building at 72 South Gabouri Street were erected was acquired in 1798 from Amable Partnais dit Mason for \$200. Moses Austin lived on the property for only a portion of his ownership. A lease signed in December 1809 rented the house and lot to Timothy Phelps for \$200 per year. This lease mentioned that Horace Austin had formerly occupied the house. Moses Austin sold the property to William Shannon in March 1811 for \$2,000.¹¹⁹ At that time, the property was described as containing a "large frame dwelling house, a kitchen, and a stable and garden enclosed."¹²⁰ Though conclusive evidence is lacking, this house may have served as the kitchen for Austin's nearby dwelling. His house was later destroyed by fire.

499. Outbuilding of the Former Moses Austin House. 72 South Gabouri Street. c. 1810 with later nineteenth century additions. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. This building consists of a one-and-one-half story side gable, two-bay block with a single-story addition to the north wall. The original block has a shed-roofed porch on its east facade and an enclosed, single-story, shed-roofed ell projects from its rear wall. The porch shelters one door, while a second door, located in the south wall of the ell, is presently sheltered by a gabled hood. The block has a two-over-two, double hung, sash window in the first story of the facade, and six-light windows in the second story. A shed porch roof projects from the east wall of the north addition. This porch, marked by four wood box columns, shelters a four-panel door and six-over-six, double hung, sash window. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney projects from the north end of the roof ridge of the original block.

The large house that Moses Austin built on the lot was destroyed by fire in the nineteenth century. The older portion of this building, which comprises the southeastern end, contains a massive limestone chimney stack suggesting that this part of the building may have been constructed by Austin and used as a detached kitchen. The other portion appears to have been constructed several decades later as evidenced by Greek Revival window and door heads.¹²¹ [C] UMC architectural survey number: 75.

¹¹⁵ Woodward-Clyde Federal Services, *Federal Emergency Management Agency HMGP Section 404 Acquisition Historic Resource Narrative History for the City of Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri* (Overland Park, Kansas: Woodward-Clyde Federal Services, 1996), 3-5; Henry C. Thompson, *Our Lead Belt Heritage* (Flat River, Missouri: News-Sun, 1955), 31-32.

¹¹⁶ William A. Foley, *The Genesis of Missouri: From Wilderness Outpost to Statehood* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989), 89.

¹¹⁷ Milan James Kedro, "The Three Notch Road Frontier: A Century of Social and Economic Change in the Ste. Genevieve District," *Missouri Historical Society Bulletin* XXIX, No. 3 (April 1973):202.

¹¹⁸ Thompson, *Lead Belt Heritage*, 33.

¹¹⁹ David B. Gracy II, *Moses Austin: His Life* (San Antonio, Texas: Trinity University Press, 1987), 79, 255; Eugene C. Barker, editor, *The Austin Papers*, Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1919 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1924), volume II, part 1: 163.

¹²⁰ Ste. Genevieve County Deed Book B:136, March 1, 1811. Moses and Maria Austin to William Shannon.

¹²¹ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 25.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 112

Available evidence suggests that the building may postdate the period of Moses Austin's ownership of the property. When Austin sold his Ste. Genevieve property in 1811 to William Shannon for \$2,000, the property was indicated as containing "a large frame dwelling house, a kitchen, a stable, and a garden enclosed."¹²² The building designated as a kitchen may have either been this one or the vertical log building located at 68 South Gabouri Street. In 1840, the building belonged to Elizabeth Shannon, a free African American woman who had formerly been Austin's slave.¹²³

The building has been rehabilitated following damage in the 1993 flood. Prior to its rehabilitation, it was sheathed in asphalt shingles, and fenestrated with a variety of window types.

500. Francois Vallé II House or Outbuilding. 167 South Gabouri Street. c. 1792. Property type: French vertical log house. The original block of this single-story, front gabled dwelling has walls constructed of vertical posts resting on a sill (*poteaux sur sole*). This vertical log structure, which measures 27 feet by 26 feet is encased within a later house. The character of the building has been altered by the addition of a three-bay, hip-roofed, Victorian front porch. This porch features turned posts and brackets. Fenestration of the house consists of a mixture of six-over-six and two over two, double hung windows. The walls of the small house are sheathed in clapboards and the cornice is boxed with short returns. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A shed-roofed ell is appended to the rear of the main block of the house.

The vertical log construction of the house is visible in a cutout in the wall of the bathroom. The attic floor consists of massive, closely spaced timbers. These timbers, which, based on existing notches, appear to have been recycled, may have been used to equip the attic for storage of goods or crops. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 156.

The building is located on a lot that belonged to Francois Vallé in the 1790s. University of Missouri researchers postulated that it represents a portion of a once-larger house or is an outbuilding that was associated with a now-destroyed larger house.¹²⁴ Jack Luer and Jesse Francis postulate that Vallé probably had a larger, more elegant house located at the corner of his property and that this building may have been either a barn or a barracks and storehouse for the fort at Ste. Genevieve.¹²⁵

501. 187 South Gabouri Street. c. 1940. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, side gabled house has a central gabled entry bay. A second entry is located in an eaves-front vestibule that adjoins the west gable end. A shed-roofed dormer with three-over-one, double hung windows projects from the south roof slope. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows arranged singly and in pairs. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

502. Sebastian Butcher House 229 South Gabouri Street. c. 1818. Property type: Anglo-American timber-frame house. The Sebastian Butcher House is a one-and-one-half story, side-gabled dwelling with a partial width, shed-roofed front porch. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung sash windows flanked by modern louvered shutters. Two gabled dormers rise from the front roof slope. Both are fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung sash windows. The front porch is enclosed by a half-height, aluminum-sided wall and by screen panels in the upper wall. Brick posts support the roof of the porch. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney projects from near the center of the north roof slope. An open, shed-roofed carport, sheathed in aluminum siding, adjoins the northeast corner of the house.

A portion of the braced, heavy, timber frame wall construction is visible in the eastern part of the cellar. This frame is joined with mortised and pegged uprights. The rear rooms are believed to represent the enclosure of an early porch.¹²⁶ [C] UMC architectural survey number: 147.

¹²² Ste. Genevieve County Deed Book B:136, March 1, 1811, Moses and Maria Austin to William Shannon.

¹²³ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 25.

¹²⁴ Ibid., 26.

¹²⁵ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 91-92.

¹²⁶ University of Missouri, "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey," 26.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 113

Butcher, a German stonemason, bought the lot on which the house stands from the heirs of Marie Carpentier Vallé in 1818. Butcher is known to have worked on several of the stone houses in Ste. Genevieve including the Simon Hubardeau residence.¹²⁷ An 1821 mortgage document indicates that the lot was then the site of a "new frame, one-story home." This house was later owned by Michael Chenu and his sister, Mary, and was described in deeds as the printing office of Henry Keil.¹²⁸

503. 241 South Gabouri Street. c. 1905. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has a shed-roofed front porch and a shed, rear ell. This porch has been renovated with the installation of new porch posts, railing, floor, and skirt. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, and one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, as well as a four-light window in the front gable peak. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles, and the front gable peak is sheathed in wood shingles. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A brick chimney rises from the vicinity of the roof crossing. [C] A wood-paneled, gabled roof garden shed is located northeast of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 148.

504. 251 South Gabouri Street. c. 1970. This one-story, shallow-gabled roof, aluminum-sided home is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, a picture window, and paired, single-light, sliding windows. A wood-framed, shed-roofed porch adjoins the east side of the house. A door is recessed in the center of the west elevation. The house has a concrete block foundation. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

505. 285 South Gabouri Street. c. 1905. This early twentieth century I-house has been extensively altered. Alterations include construction of a side wing, replacement of the original windows with eight-over-eight, double hung, sash windows, elimination of the original front door, extension of the rear roof slope of the main block, and sheathing of the walls in vinyl siding. The new front door is located at the west end of the east wing and is sheltered by a hipped roof, two bay porch. This door is flanked by full-length sidelights. Two overhead garage doors are placed in the east end of the south wall of the wing. The house has a concrete foundation, and its roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 150.

506. 286 South Gabouri Street. c. 1920. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one-story, side gabled, wood-framed house features a center cross gable and a recessed west wall plane sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. This two-bay porch has a concrete slab floor and wrought iron corner posts. The front door is placed at the east end of this recessed wall. A secondary entrance is placed in a shed-roofed vestibule that projects from the east gable end. Fenestration consists primarily of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The building has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in aluminum siding, and a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the west gable end wall of the house. [C] A two-car, gabled front garage sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles is located west of the house. This garage is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

507. 298 South Gabouri Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed bungalow dwelling incorporates Colonial Revival elements. Its façade is dominated by a seven bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The porch shelters the main entry door placed at the center of the north wall and surmounted by a single-light transom. A secondary door is placed in the north wall of a gabled bay that projects from the east side of the main block of the house. A massive gabled dormer projects from the north roof slope. This dormer is fenestrated with three, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A wrought iron ornamental balcony adjoins the front wall of the dormer. The house has a concrete foundation, raised at the rear and is sheathed in vinyl siding. Its composite hip and gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

508. 302 South Gabouri Street. c. 1880; addition c. 1900. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, gable front and wing plan house has a raised, shed roofed rear porch. Main entry doors are placed close to the center of the north wall and in the east gable end. The north door is sheltered by a shed hood, while that in the gable

¹²⁷ James Baker interview, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, December 14, 1999.

¹²⁸ Basler, *The District of Ste. Genevieve*, 51.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 114

end is sheltered by a shed stoop. This stoop has a concrete balustrade and concrete plinths. Differing fenestration points to different construction dates for the two portions of the house. The gable front block, probably the original portion, is fenestration with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows, while the eaves front block has the three-over-one, double hung windows characteristic of the bungalow period. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, while the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. Brick chimneys rise from close to the roof ridges of the two blocks. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 186.

509. 330 South Gabouri Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This brick house has a side gabled main block with gable front bays projecting from either end of its north façade. The main entry, placed in the recessed central section, is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch with wrought iron posts. Fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. Paired gable front dormers with a connecting window rise from the north roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation, raised at the rear, and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney with corbeled cap rises from the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

510. 342 South Gabouri Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This side-gabled building appears, at first glance, to be a multi-car garage. However, its side elevations reveal it to be a house. Its north wall contains two, wood, overhead doors, as well as a wood entry door. The side walls are fenestrated with one-over-one and three-over-three, double hung, sash windows, and single-light casement windows. A massive, partially engaged, stone chimney is placed in the southeast corner of the building. The east elevation features a projecting shed roofed bay with roof marked by exposed rafter tails. The building is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

511. 365 South Gabouri Street. c. 1920. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This two-story, side-gabled, wood-framed house has a front wall dormer and a hipped roof porch. The porch has a concrete foundation and wrought iron porch posts. A gabled, two-story, offset block projects from the rear wall. A single story east block is fenestrated with three-over-one, double hung, sash windows and has a brick chimney adjoining its east wall. Remaining fenestration includes two-over-two and six-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A detached, shed-roofed carport with wrought iron posts adjoins the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

512. 8 Seraphin Street. 1963 [assessment record]. This one-story, side gabled, wood-framed ranch house has an end garage. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins and a picture window on the facade. A deck projects from the east side of the house and a gabled ell from the rear elevation. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in aluminum siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [NC] Additions to the property include a one-room addition to the house, completed in 1973; a pool, added in 1987; and the garage, added in 1992. [NC] The property also includes a shed-roofed, vertical board-clad shed. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

513. 14 Seraphin Street. c. 1900. Property type: I-house. This one and one-half story, wood-framed, I-house has a three bay, front porch with turned posts and saw-cut brackets. This porch shelters a six-light front door with transom. A gabled, single story ell projects from the west end of the south elevation, and a shed-roofed addition projects from the rear of the ell. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, six-light windows and casement windows. A bulkhead adjoins the west wall of the main block. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] The property includes two, shed-roofed sheds sheathed in vertical boards. The sheds are fenestrated with six-light windows. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: 51.

514. 34 Seraphin Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable-front, wood-framed bungalow features a hipped roof, three-bay front porch with sawn brackets and a spindlework frieze. This porch, which is raised on concrete corner piers, has a solid balustrade and a standing seam metal roof. Fenestration includes one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete block foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 115

asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. [C] A gabled front, two bay garage is placed on the east side of the property. This garage is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

515. 55 Seraphin Street c. 1960. This four-bay, side-gabled, wood-framed ranch house is located on the north side of Seraphin Street east of the Main Street intersection. The front door, located off-center on its south façade is reached by concrete steps with a wrought iron railing. A shed-roofed open porch projects from the rear elevation. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the rear roof ridge. [NC] A gabled front, wood-framed, garage is located at the end of a concrete driveway east of the house. This garage, which is sheathed in vinyl siding, has two overhead doors in its south façade, and a roof crowned by a small cupola. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

516. Joseph Seraphin House. 74 Seraphin Street. HABS No.: MO-1282. c. 1826. Property type: French vertical log house. This two-story, vertical log, gable-roofed building, measuring 26 feet 3 inches across the front by 30 feet 1 inch deep, is set on a stone foundation. A series of rear ells and additions adjoin the main block of the house. The main block is three bays wide. A shed-roofed porch extends the width of the north façade. Fenestration consists of replacement, six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The façade wall of the house is stuccoed while the remaining walls are sheathed in wood siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. The original house was constructed on a series of stone piers. Later the space between the piers was infilled with additional stone. A cellar was excavated and concrete walls installed inside the original stone foundation.

According to researchers, this small two-room house is the only surviving 1 1/2 story Creole house in Ste. Genevieve originally built with an upper story.¹²⁹ Its vertical, white oak posts rise unbroken from the sill to the eaves. The logs used in its construction are considerably smaller than those in a typical French house. These logs are mortised into the sill. The outer flat surface is covered with clapboards, while the inner flat surfaced was covered with plaster. The rafters are vertically sawn, two inches by four inches, with collar beams. The principal entrances to the house are located near the center of the front and rear of the house and a separate entrance at the east end of the house leads to the cellar.

The first floor has a three-room plan: two rooms side by side with shared interior wall carrying a chimney and a single large room running the width of the house at the rear. The attic contains two finished rooms and is accessed by a stairway in the northwest corner of the house. Much of the original fabric of the house is intact including the walnut and oak wall logs, puncheon floor joists, and the original wide, random width, floorboards. The latter are presently covered by a contemporary floor. The original roof framing system still remains.¹³⁰ In 1983, the house was renovated. These renovations included installation of insulation and new windows. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 53.

The house is depicted in a less-altered condition in a report issued by the St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in January 1983. At that time, the house had a raised, partial width, shed-roofed front porch with a solid balustrade and square wood posts. A shed-roofed vestibule was appended to the east gable end wall. The house was sheathed in clapboards, and the original six-over-six, double hung, sash windows were in place.¹³¹

Joseph Seraphin was a documented early owner of the property. In 1826, the property was sold to Antoine Racola, a free African American. Prior to Racola's ownership, the only buildings on the lot were indicated as three or four cabins, so it is believed that the house was built during Racola's ownership. In 1873, the property passed from the Racola family to John L. Bogy at auction. The remainder of the chain of title is contained in HABS documentation for the property prepared in 1985.

¹²⁹ Another possible example, now demolished, is a house that was located on the east side of South Third Street, south of the Donahue House. This house is shown in an early twentieth century photographic panorama of Ste. Genevieve.

¹³⁰ Luer and Francis, *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*, 73.

¹³¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, *Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Flood Control Study*, 1983, 82.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 116

517. 80 Seraphin Street. c. 1945. Property type: Cape Cod/Williamsburg house. This wood-framed, Cape Cod/Williamsburg house has a façade marked by a gable front entry stoop. The stoop has a concrete foundation and square wood posts. Fenestration consists of single and paired, one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. Two gabled dormers project from the north roof slope. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has a roof sheathed in composition shingles. [C] Outbuildings include a shed-roofed, wood-framed shed, and a shed roofed, wood-framed garage with front pent. The garage is sheathed in metal siding, and its north façade contains a metal rollup door. [C-2] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

518. 89 Seraphin Street. c. 1920. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable-front, three-bay, wood-framed bungalow has an off-center front door sheltered by a hipped roof stoop. This stoop is raised on concrete piers and has a roof supported by square wood posts. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. [C] A front-gabled, wood-framed, two-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. This noncontributing garage, of more recent construction than the house, has a central wood and glass entry door flanked by metal rollup doors. It is sheathed in aluminum siding. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

519. 150 Seraphin Street. c. 1930. Property type: Twentieth century vernacular house. This one-story, three bay, wood-framed, side-gabled house has a central entry. Located on the west side of Hillcrest Drive, its address is Seraphin Street. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in cement-asbestos shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

520. 170 Seraphin Street. c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house. A hipped roof porch projects from the façade of this wood-framed foursquare with truncated front and side gables. The porch has a concrete foundation, turned posts, and a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. It shelters a front door surmounted by a two-light transom. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows. The house has a limestone foundation, is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and has a roof sheathed in standing seam metal. [C] Outbuildings include a newer gabled, vertical board shed with six-light windows and a second older gabled roof, vertical board shed with sheet metal roof [NC/C]. UMC architectural survey number: 1161.

521. 195 Seraphin Street. c. 1880. Property type: gable front and wing plan house. This wood-framed, two-story, gable front and wing plan house has a shed-roofed front porch. A chimney projects from the south roof slope. The house has a stone foundation. [C] A gabled roof, partially enclosed, wood-framed carport is situated at the rear of the property. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

522. 197 Seraphin Street. c. 1960. This side-gable, three bay ranch house has a raised gable front stoop with wrought iron posts. A picture window is situated at the west end of the façade, while the remaining windows are one-over-one, double hung sashes. This front block is connected to a flat roofed block that in turn connects to another side gabled block. The foundation is concrete, while the walls are sheathed in aluminum siding. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

523. 213 Seraphin Street. c. 1960. This wood-framed, three-bay ranch house has a multi-light picture window in its façade wall. The remaining fenestration consists of two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

524. 255 Seraphin Street. c. 1955. This side-gabled, one story, wood-framed house has a gabled front garage connected by an enclosed side gabled hyphen. The main block has a front door placed off-center in a shed-roofed vestibule. A cross gable is situated to the east of the entrance. Fenestration consists of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, sash windows and a picture window. The house is sheathed in cement-asbestos siding, and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney adjoins the east wall of the main block. The hyphen is fenestrated with two-over-two, double hung, sash windows with horizontal muntins. The garage features paired overhead doors in its south wall. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 117

525. 284 Seraphin Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front, wood-framed bungalow has a gable front façade porch and a single story rear ell. This porch has a concrete foundation, square wood posts, and a gable peak sheathed in patterned shingles. The eaves of the porch and the main house are marked by angle brackets. Fenestration consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards and has a roof sheathed in patterned asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the rear portion of the roof ridge. [C] Outbuildings include a garage and a shed. The wood-framed garage, located east of the house, is gable fronted and has sliding wood doors, six-light windows, a corrugated metal roof, and a limestone foundation. The shed-roofed shed, located south of the garage, is constructed of vertical boards, partially sheathed in tarpaper, and has a metal roof [C-2].

526. 289 Seraphin Street. c. 1950. Property type: Cape Cod/Williamsburg house. This brick expanded Cape Cod/Williamsburg house features a projecting east end of its south façade. This portion of the façade contains the front door and paired six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The recessed west portion of the façade contains an eight-over-eight window flanked by six-over-six windows. A lower, eaves front, gabled roof enclosed porch projects from the west gable end wall of the main block. Two gabled front dormers project from the south roof slope. These dormers contain singles six-over-six, double hung, sash windows. The roof of the house is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

527. Fidel Hettig House. 299 Seraphin Street. 1858. Property type: German brick house. This two-story, brick, double pile, German vernacular house has a side passage entry. The original block is three bays wide. A single story brick addition has been made to its east end. A hipped roof, 10-bay porch extends the entire width of the south façade. Period details include flat-arched window heads and heavily molded, six-panel interior doors. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal and paired chimneys rise from either end of the roof of the main block. An additional chimney rises from the roof ridge of the single story wing. [C] A gabled front, wood-framed shed sheathed in vertical boards is located west of the house. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1151.

528. 300 Seraphin Street. c. 1960. This eaves front, wood-framed Cape Cod house has one-over-one, double hung, sash windows. A gable front three-bay porch is appended to the north side of the house. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and a central chimney rises from the roof ridge. [NC] The property includes one outbuilding, a gabled front, vertical board garage with sliding wood doors. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

529. 302 Seraphin Street. c. 1925. Property type: Bungalow/Craftsman house. This gable front, wood-framed bungalow has a wide, front gabled, front porch and a recessed porch at the rear of its east wall. The front porch has a wood floor, box columns and eaves marked by angle brackets. Fenestration of the house consists of three-over-one, double hung, sash windows. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rear east side bay of the house has been recently sheathed in modern siding. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1156.

530. 323 Seraphin Street. c. 1930. Property type: Tudor Revival house. This L-plan, wood-framed, Tudor cottage is decorated with brick and stone and half-timber detailing and a massive stone and brick chimney. A porch is recessed beneath the west roof eaves. Fenestration consists of six-over-six and four-over-four, double hung, sash windows. The front door is situated in the south wall and is set within an arched opening. A diamond-paned sidelight is placed to the east of the door. A gabled dormer rises from the west roof ridge. [C] Outbuildings include two gable front garages. The west garage has a roof pent and is sheathed in asbestos shingles and vertical boards. The east, two-bay garage is sheathed in vinyl siding. [C/NC] UMC architectural survey number: not surveyed.

531. 324 Seraphin Street. c. 1900-1910. Property type: American foursquare house. This two-story, brick foursquare features a hipped porch with a wood floor and wood box columns sheltering double entry doors. These doors are set in segmentally arched surrounds. The house is fenestrated with one-over-one, double hung, sash windows, also set in segmentally arched surrounds. A hipped dormer projects from the north roof slope. The house has a limestone foundation, and its roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 118

junction is marked by a boxed cornice. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. [C] The property includes one outbuilding, a hipped roof, vinyl-sided, two-car garage with two overhead doors located southwest of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1155.

532. 358 Seraphin Street. c. 1910. Property type: American foursquare house. This two-story, wood-framed foursquare has a porch with Ionic columns and a hipped front dormer. The porch, which extends the width of the north elevation and wraps around to the west wall, has a wood floor, and closely spaced, plain wood balusters. It shelters an off-center front door surmounted by a single-light transom. A shallow gabled vestibule is appended to the rear of the east elevation, and a shed-roofed, two-story ell is attached to the rear of the block. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows with square, single-light windows in the dormer. The house has a concrete foundation and is sheathed in aluminum siding. Its pyramidal roof is sheathed in composition shingles. [C] The property also includes one outbuilding, a gabled front, corrugated metal prefabricated garage located southeast of the house. [NC] UMC architectural survey number: 1154.

533. 375 Seraphin Street. c. 1900. Property type: Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular house. This two-and-one-half story, brick, Builder's Queen Anne style house features a hipped roof with cross-gabled bays and a wraparound porch. A gabled ell projects from its rear wall. The wraparound porch has Tuscan columns in the first story. Its roof forms a balcony, accessible from two second story doors. The gabled bays are crowned with projecting gabled with boxed cornices. The gable peaks are sheathed in clapboards and fenestrated with either a centered, one-over-one, double hung, sash window or paired, single-light square windows. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double hung, sash windows with stone lintels and sills. The house has a limestone foundation and a boxed cornice. Its roof is sheathed in standing seam metal, and three brick chimneys, each with a corbeled cap rise from the roof ridges. A limestone retaining wall borders the Seraphin Street side of the property and concrete steps lead upward from the street. [C] UMC architectural survey number: 1401.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 119

Statement of Significance:

The Ste. Genevieve Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A, C, and D. The district possesses significance under Criteria A under the areas of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK, and ETHNIC HERITAGE: EUROPEAN. The central portion of Ste. Genevieve was, typical of French settlements in the Illinois Country, laid out in a rectilinear plan. This plan is still visible in the contemporary street and lot patterns. Subsequent expansion from this central grid displays the growth of the community in response to subdivision of the land of prominent local residents. The present street and property layout of the city still conveys its history and development. The city also clearly conveys the historic role of its component ethnic groups. The historically important role of the African-American community is conveyed by the survival of houses historically owned by African-Americans including those owned by free blacks before the Emancipation Proclamation. It is also conveyed by the Lincoln School, the first African American school in the community. As noted, the grid pattern of the older portion of the city is attributable to decisions made by its early French residents. The French influence can also be seen in the lot layout in this older portion, as well as in the surviving examples of French vertical log architecture. The Anglo-American culture of early Ste. Genevieve is conveyed by examples of horizontal log and heavy timber frame construction, as well as the generally more irregular lot layouts in the outlying sections of the district. The German-American culture of Ste. Genevieve is conveyed by the surviving examples of German shops and residences. Most of these buildings, built of brick, display characteristics defined as typical of German architecture by Charles van Ravenswaay in his pioneering study, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture* (1977).

The buildings of the District, as a group, are significant under Criteria C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The architecture of the district provides a capsule summary of most of the major American architecture styles beginning with the Federal style and continuing to the contemporary ranch house. Vernacular forms, such as I-houses and gable front and wing plan houses, are also well-represented in the district.

The earliest buildings in the district include rare surviving examples of French vernacular vertical log architecture and Anglo-American vernacular architectural forms. Later nineteenth century examples testify to the popularity of national architectural styles. Several well-executed vernacular Federal buildings are present, as well as a few Greek Revival and Second Empire buildings. Larger numbers of Italianate and Queen Anne/Victorian vernacular houses survive, as do even greater numbers of twentieth century styles and forms including bungalow/craftsman, American foursquare house, Colonial Revival, and Cape Cod/Williamsburg. Post-war housing is dominated by the ranch houses and split levels that dominate much of the rest of the small town and suburban United States. A similar architectural evolution is seen in the commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings of the city.

The land of the District is significant under Criterion D in the area of ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC-NON-ABORIGINAL. Comparison of the present parcel configurations of much of Ste. Genevieve with historic parcel configurations and analysis of the degree of disturbance of many parcels makes it highly likely that intact archeological deposits representing initial French and African-American settlement of the community and later Anglo-American and German-American settlement may be present. Only limited archeological excavation has been undertaken within the central portion of Ste. Genevieve, most notably at the Jacob Philipson House on Merchant Street. If and when additional excavations occur, there is a high probability that these excavations will yield information important in history.

District Character

The Ste. Genevieve Historic District includes the historic downtown commercial district of Ste. Genevieve, as well as residential areas located to its north, south and west. The district includes a diversity of architectural styles beginning with the nationally known French vertical log houses, exemplified by such buildings as the Louis Bolduc House, the Nicolas Janis House, and the Jean Baptiste Bequet House, and continuing with Anglo-American and German-American vernacular styles. The later architectural fabric includes representative examples of national architectural styles and vernacular types. Prominent building materials include brick, especially in the downtown commercial district, and wood-frame. Smaller numbers of buildings, primarily early Anglo-American buildings, are constructed of stone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 120

The downtown area of Ste. Genevieve is laid out in a grid pattern typical of French Mississippi Valley settlements. Extending southeast from this grid is the major road in the southern portion of the district, St. Mary's Road. St. Mary's Road was laid out at the western end of common agricultural fields that extended to the Mississippi River. A grid pattern predominates in the outlying residential districts north and west of downtown, although topography necessitates departures from a strict grid. Topography of the district ranges from the eastern bottomlands along the Mississippi River to the limestone bluffs on which much of the district was constructed. Two waterways, the North and South Forks of the Gabouri Creek, extend through the district from east to west. Land use consists of a central downtown commercial district extending from Main Street west to Fourth Street and including Merchant and Market Streets. Areas north, south, and west of the commercial district are largely residential, although some commercial, industrial and civic properties are scattered through these precincts. Among such notable properties are the Ste. Genevieve Brewery on North Third Street and the Academy and former Ste. Genevieve High School on North Fifth Street. East of the downtown district are scattered commercial and industrial buildings, some of which related to the railroad that still runs along the eastern edge of downtown.

Intrusions within the district are limited. In the downtown commercial district, some new buildings have been erected including several banks, several civic buildings, and a few office blocks. Much of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character of the commercial district remains intact. In the residential areas, intrusions consist primary of recently constructed ranch houses erected on vacant parcels. Again, in the residential areas, pre-1952 buildings predominate. These intrusions are sufficiently few in number as to not compromise the historic character of the district. The district is differentiated from its surroundings by the concentration of pre-1952 buildings that retain architectural integrity. Limited preservation and restoration activities are occurring within the historic district. These activities are concentrated in areas of the district most frequented by tourists and visitors. It is anticipated that additional properties will be restored when the restoration tax credit is available to property owners elsewhere in the district.

In many ways, Ste. Genevieve is a typical Missouri small town. Its architectural styles represent the evolution of an older Missouri town. As in other towns, periods of growth can be traced by noting predominant architectural styles. The city is given statewide, and indeed, national significance, by the survival of French vertical log dwellings. Such dwellings are found elsewhere in the Mississippi River Valley, but no other community retains the concentration of such dwellings found in Ste. Genevieve. The survival of these houses forms the basis of the Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmark.

General History

The first settlement of Ste. Genevieve was laid out in the fertile bottomlands on the west side of the Mississippi in about 1750. Ste. Genevieve was the last community established during the French Regime in the Illinois Country.

During the first portion of the eighteenth century, no urgent need existed to extend the line of French settlement across the Mississippi River into present Missouri. For several decades, the French considered the trans-Mississippi West the domain of Native Americans. As the century progressed, farming practices resulted in the depletion of soil on the east side of the river, and some inhabitants decided to plant crops on the opposite side of the river. The first crops planted near present Ste. Genevieve were planted by residents of Kaskaskia. During the first few years of settlement, Ste. Genevieve was considered a satellite community of Kaskaskia. By 1752, the population of Ste. Genevieve is recorded to have included 22 white adults and children and two black slaves.¹³²

The pattern of initial settlement was influenced by the *habitants'* French heritage. The heart of the Ste. Genevieve economy was one of the largest compounds of arable fields in the Illinois Country. Known as *le Grand Champ*, it consisted of approximately 7,000 acres of land enclosed within a common fence.¹³³ The parcel was divided into narrow, elongated lots extends from the Mississippi River and each containing from about 68 to 136 acres of land.¹³⁴

¹³² Carl Ekberg, *French Roots in the Illinois Country: the Mississippi Frontier in Colonial Times* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1998), 152.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, 128.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 121

Following the Seven Years' War, Ste. Genevieve's population increased significantly. The population increase can be attributed in part to the influx of French Catholics from the east bank of the Mississippi who feared religious and political persecution at the hands of the British following France's loss of that territory to England.¹³⁵ As early as 1772, Ste. Genevieve's population was nearly 700.¹³⁶

The original site of Ste. Genevieve was subject to frequent flooding, flooding that threatened the inhabitants' homes. The year 1785 was known as *l'annee des grandes eaux* (the year of the great waters). Water between 12 and 15 feet deep inundated the town and forced rivermen to tie their boats to the tall chimneys of the larger residences.¹³⁷ This great flood proved a major impetus in the relocation of the town, a relocation that took more than a decade to complete.

A majority of the residents of the Old Town settled on a site at a major break in the river bluffs between the two Gabouri creeks. This site was located next to the northern end of the Point Basse fields allowing *habitants* easy access to their land holdings.¹³⁸

The new village of Ste. Genevieve was laid out as an imperfect grid of square blocks, measuring approximately 350 to 400 feet on a side, divided into four square *terrains* generally 180 feet to 190 feet on a side. Streets met at approximate right angles. Near the center of the village was a *place* or public square. In 1793, the old Ste. Genevieve church was disassembled and moved to the *place*.

The initial settlers of Ste. Genevieve were almost entirely French. After the end of the Revolutionary War, Anglo-American immigration to the Louisiana Territory began. Among the earliest Anglo-American settlers of the Ste. Genevieve District were brothers John and Israel Dodge who came as early as 1788.¹³⁹

By the early nineteenth century, the influx of Anglo-Americans had begun to transform the community. In 1811, Henry Brackenridge, a former resident of Ste. Genevieve wrote:

Upon the whole, the American manners, and even language begin to predominate. The young men have already been formed by our government, and those growing up will have known no other. A singular change has taken place, which one would think ought not to be the result of a transition from a despotism to a republican government; luxury has increased in a wonderful degree, and there exists something like a distinction in the classes of society.¹⁴⁰

Ste. Genevieve experienced moderate growth during the first portion of the nineteenth century as Anglo-Americans continued to locate in the community. The third major European ethnic group that settled in Ste. Genevieve were the Germans. The first German settlers arrived in the early nineteenth century. During the 1840s, German immigration to Missouri grew to a flood, and soon after mid-century, Germans had become the largest ethnic group in Ste. Genevieve.

¹³⁴ Walter A. Schroeder, "Opening the Ozarks: Historical Geography of the Ste. Genevieve District (Missouri), 1760-1830," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, 2000: 244.

¹³⁵ F. Terry Norris, "Ste. Genevieve, a French Colonial Village in the Illinois Country," in *French Colonial Archaeology: The Illinois Country and the Western Great Lakes*, edited by John A. Walthall (Urbana Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1991), 135.

¹³⁶ John W. Reys, *Cities of the Mississippi: Nineteenth-Century Images of Urban Development* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1994), 5.

¹³⁷ William E. Foley, *The Genesis of Missouri: From Wilderness Outpost to Statehood* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989), 88.

¹³⁸ Schroeder, "Opening the Ozarks," 268-269.

¹³⁹ *Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri*, 244.

¹⁴⁰ Henry Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana*, originally published in 1814 by Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1962), 145/.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 122

With the discovery of extensive mineral deposits west of Ste. Genevieve, the community saw the potential for economic growth as a shipment point for ore from the hinterlands. To ship these materials, a plank road was built from Iron Mountain to Ste. Genevieve, a distance of 42 miles. The road was completed in 1851 and followed in part present Market Street.¹⁴¹ West of Ste. Genevieve, the road is approximates by Missouri State Route 32. For several years, a large portion of the ore from mines to the west, marble and granite from quarries, and agricultural products were shipped along the road to Ste. Genevieve for shipment. This trade made the town one of the busiest commercial centers in the state.¹⁴² The road was superceded in 1857 when the Iron Mountain Railroad was completed to St. Louis and the community's economic boom collapsed.

For much of the second half of the nineteenth century, Ste. Genevieve remained primarily an agricultural community. L.A. Wilson's 1876, directory of southeast Missouri and southern Illinois, indicates that the community had businesses typical of a small agricultural community. Among them were a grocery store, a watchmaker and jeweler, a banker, two boot and shoe manufacturers, a merchant and tailor, an attorney, a tin shop, a stoves and tinware store, a dressmaker, a general merchandise store, and a hotel.¹⁴³

The character of the economic base of the city began to change with the establishment of industry. In 1856, Eloy LeCompte established a grist mill on the west side of North Main Street north of his home. The mill was later expanded and renamed the Cone Mills. Although damaged in 1880 by the explosion of its two steam boilers, the mill remained in operation into the twentieth century. A second grist mill, the Wehner and Bolle City Mill, opened on North Third Street in the late nineteenth century. In about 1895, the Ste. Genevieve Brewery and Light Company established its brewery on North Third Street.

The twentieth century witnessed the growth of the city's industrial base. Although limestone quarrying and lime making had occurred in Ste. Genevieve during the nineteenth century, it was only in the early twentieth century that this industry emerged as a major sector of the city's economy. In 1902-1903, the city's first major lime company, the Ste. Genevieve Lime and Quarry Company was established and began operations west of the city. The second company, Western Lime Works, established its quarry on the North Fork of the Gabouri. Before the end of the decade, the Peerless White Lime Company had begun operations. This growing industry substantially increased the employment and economic base of the city.

Major lime making operations were dependent not only on quarries and limekilns but also transportation for the finished product. By the early twentieth century, two railroads, the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) and the Illinois Southern, had laid tracks through the community. In 1904, the Illinois Southern Railroad began operation of a railroad ferry at Little Rock Landing to carry railroad cars across the Mississippi River to Kellogg, Illinois. Little Rock Landing also allowed river transportation of the city's products.

Robert Sidney Douglass, a historian of southeast Missouri described Ste. Genevieve in 1912:

The present town is a prosperous and flourishing community of 2,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly supported by the farming country about it, though there are some manufacturing plants, among them two large flouring mills, an ice plant, electric light plant, cigar factories, and a lime kiln. There are about fifty other business establishments. The transportation facilities are good. Much freight is handled by the river, which is only half a mile from the town, and two railroads afford ample facilities for travel by rail. The main line of the Frisco passes through Ste. Genevieve, and it is on the Illinois Southern which crosses the Mississippi at this place and extends to Bismarck in St. Francois county to the west.¹⁴⁴

In 1930, the largest employers in the city were all lime producers: Peerless White Lime, the St. Genevieve Lime and Quarry Company, Bluff City Lime and Stone Company, and Western Lime Works. Housing was erected to accommodate company

¹⁴¹ A historic marker on the south side of Market Street commemorates the plank road.

¹⁴² Douglass, *History of Southeast Missouri*, 251.

¹⁴³ Ibid., 260-261.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., 254.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 123

workers. Among this company housing were the bungalows that still standing on the west end of Market Street and Blain Street, erected as housing for employees of the nearby St. Genevieve Lime and Quarry Company (present Mississippi Lime Company). Other companies with at least twenty employees included the roundhouse shop and other facilities of the Missouri-Illinois Railway Company; the Elder Manufacturing Company, a clothing factory; Arnold Stone Company, Ozora Marble Company, and Bissen Quarries Company.¹⁴⁵

The early twentieth century growth of the community is evidenced by the large numbers of bungalow/craftsmen, American foursquare house, and Cape Cod/Williamsburg houses in St. Genevieve. At mid-century, the community began to grow further and development expanded south of the historic downtown. Areas of later development are characterized by the ranch and split level houses that were built throughout the country to accommodate World War II veterans and their families. In Ste. Genevieve, a large development, the International subdivision was constructed to accommodate workers in the International Shoe plant (now BiltBest Windows) off Market Street.

Areas of Significance

The Ste. Genevieve Historic District possesses significance under National Register Criteria A, C, and D. Contexts representative of the history of the district have been delineated in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Historic Resources of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The historic significance of the district is most importantly associated with its eighteenth and nineteenth century role as a predominantly French settlement in the Mississippi River Valley. This role is depicted by the largest surviving concentration of French vertical log houses in the United States. Never exclusively a French settlement, by the mid-nineteenth century, the town had an ethnically diverse population including French, Anglo-Americans, African Americans, and Native Americans. The multi-ethnic settlement of the nineteenth century community provides it with additional significance under Criterion A. This multi-ethnic settlement is represented by French, Anglo-American and German buildings located within the district.

Pivotal buildings representative of this early history include all of the contributing resources to the National Historic Landmark, as well as later German buildings such as the Christian Leucke and Wendolin Obermiller houses on North Main Street. The early community planning of the city is attested to by the surviving original town grid, a grid seen in the street patterns of downtown Ste. Genevieve. The Memorial Cemetery, established early in the community's history contributes to its significance under Criterion A. Not only is it the burial site of many early residents, its markers exemplify the three predominant European ethnic traditions of its early residents.

The subsequent history of the community is characterized by economic transformation. For the early part of its history, the economy of Ste. Genevieve was almost totally dependent on farming. In the second half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, the community's economy diversified as industry supplemented agriculture. Early industry including brewing and milling was dependent upon agriculture, while later industry, most prominently lime mining and processing, depending on the exploitation of the areas natural resources. This significant chapter in the history of the community is represented by surviving industrial buildings, including the brewery, and the Cone Mill, as well as numerous nineteenth century dwellings, governmental and commercial buildings. Among these other prominent buildings are the Main Street Inn (1882); the Valetine Rottler House, 501 North Third Street (1876); two c. 1880 Italianate house at 152 and 176 North Main Street; as well as the county government complex on South Third Street. Much of the present commercial district also dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century growth period of the city. In addition, other late nineteenth century resources, such as the Lincoln School on Washington Street and the Brooks House on St. Mary's Road are representative of African American community history of Ste. Genevieve.

With the establishment of the large-scale limestone production industry and the related rail service in the early twentieth century, the city again began to grow. This important chapter in the history of the city is represented by the large number of

¹⁴⁵ Missouri General Utilities Company, *Industrial Survey*, 15.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 124

early twentieth century house types in the district including bungalows and American foursquares. Ste. Genevieve, as many other communities in the United States, was the beneficiary of Depression-era public works programs. These programs are evidenced by several public buildings including the Post Office on Merchant Street and the former high school (present Junior High School) on North Fifth Street. With the influx of veterans in the years following the end of World War II, the community again grew. This growth is testified by later twentieth century house types including ranch houses and split levels. Many of these houses postdate 1952, but the earliest of these were built in the 1940s and contribute to the significance of the district.

Under Criterion C, the district possesses significance for its architecture. Numerous styles in Ste. Genevieve represent architectural features that are significant in the development of the community. Most notably, French vertical log architecture represents the early French and French Canadian settlement of the community. Other aspects of early settlement are seen in contemporary Anglo-American and German buildings. Mid-nineteenth century architectural styles such as the Italianate, Greek Revival, and Second Empire, are testimony to both the growth of the community in that period and its increasing connections with a larger commercial and cultural network. As the century progressed, the formerly dominant agricultural economy of the community was joined by an emerging industrial economy. Architectural manifestations of this civic growth are seen in the Victorian vernacular houses scattered throughout the community, as well as in the Victorian commercial buildings found in downtown Ste. Genevieve. With the establishment of railroad service and large-scale limestone processing came increasing economic and population growth. Architectural styles also testify to this growth. Individual examples, such as the railroad vernacular freight depot, and the Craftsman Dr. Lanning House on North Third Street, testify to the twentieth century growth, as do larger neighborhoods dominated by American foursquare and Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings. Slightly later buildings exemplify the Colonial Revival civic architecture of the 1930s. Taken as a whole, the building stock of the district shows the architectural evolution of the city from its earliest period to the mid-twentieth century and is also representative of the historic evolution of this small Missouri city.

Due to presence of significant numbers of historic properties with a relatively low degree of ground disturbance, the potential for significant archeological deposits appears high. Archeological excavations have occurred within the present district, at the Jacob Philipson House, and south of the district, at the Delassus-Kern House and vicinity. These excavations have yielded information concerning the Anglo-American and French communities. Potential exists for other intact archeological deposits associated with the French, German, Anglo-American and African American communities. Excavations of these deposits are likely to yield information important to the knowledge of the characteristics of these communities at various times during the history of Ste. Genevieve. Other sites have the potential of yielding information concerning the industrial and transportation history of the city. Therefore, the district possesses significance under Criterion D for its ARCHEOLOGY.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 125

Bibliography:

- Anonymous. *Memorial Cemetery: A Guide to the Oldest Graveyard in Missouri's Most Historic Town*. Undated pamphlet in the Ste. Genevieve branch, Ozark Memorial Library.
- Basler, Lucille. *The District of Ste. Genevieve, 1725-1980*. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri: self-published, 1980.
- Brackenridge, Henry Marie. *Views of Louisiana: Together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River in 1811*. Originally published in 1814 by Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1962.
- Conley, Timothy G. "The History of the Old Academy in Ste. Genevieve." Manuscript, 2000.
- Douglass, Robert Sidney. *History of Southeast Missouri*. Originally published in 1912 by Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago. Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1961.
- Ekberg, Carl J. *French Roots in the Illinois Country: the Mississippi Frontier in Colonial Times*. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1998.
- Fair Play* [Ste. Genevieve]. Assorted issues on microfilm in the collection of the Ozark Memorial Library, Ste. Genevieve.
- Foley, William E. *The Genesis of Missouri: From Wilderness Outpost to Statehood*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1989.
- Franzwa, Gregory M. *The Story of Old Ste. Genevieve*. Fourth edition. St. Louis, Missouri: Patrice Press, 1987.
- Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri*. Originally published 1888. Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1955.
- Holmes, Patricia. "Jacques Dubreuil Guibourd House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. 1969. On file in the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City.
- Luer, Jack R. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Interview. December 16, 1999.
- Luer, Jack R. and Jesse Francis. *Vanishing French Heritage: French Illinois Country*. In press. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri: Charles E. Peterson Institute, 2001.
- Missouri General Utilities Company. *Industrial Survey of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*. Ste. Genevieve: Missouri General Utilities Company, 1926.
- Naeger, Bill and Patti and Mark L. Evans. *Ste. Genevieve: A Leisurely Stroll Through History*. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri: Merchant Street Publishing, 1999.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Flood Damage Assessment Report. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1993.
- Norris, F. Terry. "Ste. Genevieve, a French Colonial Village in the Illinois Country." In *French Colonial Archaeology: The Illinois Country and the Western Great Lakes*, edited by John A. Walthall. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1991.
- Overby, Osmund. "Nicolas Janis House." January 17, 1987. Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. MO-1104. Available: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 126

- _____. E-mail communication to Rachel Franklin-Weekley (National Park Service) concerning the Ste. Genevieve NHL nomination. September 26, 2000.
- Overby, Osmund and Toni M. Prawl. "Louis Bolduc House." January 17, 1987. Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. MO-1105. Available: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pp/mdbquery.html>.
- _____. "Addendum to Jacques Dubreuil Guibourd House." January 17, 1987. Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. MO-1109. Available: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pp/mdbquery.html>.
- _____. "Jean Baptiste Vallé House II." January 17, 1987. Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. MO-1285. Available: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pp/mdbquery.html>.
- Peterson, Charles E. "Early Ste. Genevieve and Its Architecture." *Missouri Historical Review* 35 (January 1941): 207-232.
- Reps, John William. *Cities of the Mississippi: Nineteenth-Century Images of Urban Development*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1994.
- Ste. Genevieve Assessment Record. Ste. Genevieve County Assessor's Office. County Courthouse. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.
- Samuelson, Bonita. Notes concerning 85% draft submission of NHL nomination. September 2000.
- Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Maps of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1929.
- _____. *Fire Insurance Maps of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1945.
- Schroeder, Walter A. "Opening the Ozarks: Historical Geography of the Ste. Genevieve District (Missouri), 1760-1830." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, 2000.
- Stepenoff, Bonnie. Coordinator, Historic Preservation Program, Southeast Missouri State University. Interview. Cape Girardeau, Missouri. December 15, 1999.
- Thurman, Melburn D. *Building A House in 18th Century Ste. Genevieve*. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri: Pendragon's Press, 1984.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers. St. Louis District. *Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Survey Report: Flood Control Study for Historic Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*. St. Louis: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1979.
- _____. *Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Flood Control Study: Historic Structure Inventory and Flood Impact Forecast*. Volume One. St. Louis: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1983.
- United States Geological Survey. *Ste. Genevieve, MO-IL 7.5-minute quadrangle*. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey, 1993.
- University of Missouri. "Ste. Genevieve Architectural Survey." Conducted by Susan Green and David Denman, 1982-1983. Edited and completed by Susan Armeny, 1985-1986. On file at the National Park Service, Midwest Support Office, Omaha, Nebraska.
- Van Ravenswaay, Charles. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977.
- Vogt, Emile P. *Connected Plat of the Town of Ste. Genevieve Situate in T. 38 N. R. 9 E. 5th P.M.* 1877. Photocopy available from the Charles E. Peterson Institute, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 127

| | |
|----|-------------------|
| 5 | 15/760040/4206440 |
| 6 | 15/759840/4206940 |
| 7 | 15/759360/4206900 |
| 8 | 15/759340/4206980 |
| 9 | 15/758840/4207290 |
| 10 | 15/758980/4207480 |
| 11 | 15/759010/4208100 |
| 12 | 15/759300/4208440 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled, "Ste. Genevieve Historic District."

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District includes all of the downtown commercial district and those contiguous areas that contain a preponderance pre-1952 buildings and that retain a moderate to high degree of architectural integrity. The edges of the district are defined by both visual barriers and visual changes in the character of the area. The eastern edge of the district is generally defined by the edge of the developed area of the city. This developed edge is defined north of downtown Ste. Genevieve by North Main Street east of downtown Ste. Genevieve by Front Street and south of downtown Ste. Genevieve by St. Mary's Road. Because contributing resources along the bulk of St. Mary's Road and North Main Street north of the North Fork of the Gabouri Creek are confined to the west side of the road, the district is drawn to include only that side of the road.

The southern boundary of the district is drawn in an irregular line to include a portion of St. Mary's Road, all of Seraphin Street, and a portion of South Fourth Street. In each case, this boundary marks the transition from a preponderance of contributing resources to area in which post-1952 or earlier altered buildings and structures predominate. The western boundary extends out Market Street to Seventh Street. North and south of Market Street, the boundary is irregular. This irregular boundary has been drawn to encompass areas of high concentration or contributing resources and to exclude those areas where the character changes. In the northern portion of the district, this boundary has been drawn to include Roberts Street west to Biltmore Street. Along Washington Street, the character changes at Fifth Street, and the boundary was drawn to include both sides of Fifth Street. Along Jefferson Street, the boundary was drawn to include two well-preserved American foursquare dwellings west of Sixth Street. In the southern section, South Fourth Street marks an edge of development, and the district was drawn to include properties on both sides of this street.

The northern boundary is also irregularly drawn. Along North Main Street, the boundary extends north to encompass all the relatively contiguous development on the west side of the street. Excluded from the district is an individually notable house, the Millard-Vallé House, located north of the area of contiguous development. This property is included as a contributing resource in the National Historic Landmark nomination. Further west, the boundary has been irregularly drawn to encompass a preponderance of contributing resources. It extends along LaPorte Street north of Roberts Street to include the French vertical log Charles LaHaye House on LaPorte Street. West of LaPorte Street, the boundary includes both sides of Roberts Street. In general, the level of alterations to pre-1952 buildings is higher than that south of the street. At the west end of the northern boundary, it is drawn to include that portion of Academy and North Fifth streets that retains a high percentage of resources that retain architectural integrity.

The National Register historic district boundary does not coincide with the National Historic Landmark district boundary. Portions of the landmark boundary were drawn for the purpose of including isolated French vernacular houses. The paucity of other contributing resources in the vicinity of these French houses resulted in the exclusion from the National Register boundary. Among the areas excluded were the south end of St. Mary's Road and Route 61 extending south to the Delassus-Kern House, the property of the Beauchamp House on LaHaye Street, and a portion of South Gabouri Street from Seventh

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 128

Street to Tenth Street. In addition, the Common Field along the Mississippi River, included as a contributing resource of the NHL district, was also excluded from the National Register district. Although a historically significant cultural landscape, the Common Field lacks significant standing buildings and structures. The National Register district is considered primarily an architectural district. This element of the cultural landscape is better addressed in the National Historic Landmark documentation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 129

Photograph Log

The following information is the same for all photographs:

St. Genevieve Historic District

St. Genevieve County, Missouri

Photographer: Douglas C. McVarish

Negatives are in the possession of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri

1. 109-117 North Main Street.
March 2001
View toward northwest.
2. General view of west side of North Main Street, south of Washington Street intersection. 135 North Main Street at left.
March 2001
View toward northwest.
3. 176-198 North Main Street.
March 2001
View toward northeast.
4. Southeast corner of Main and Merchant Street, Augustine Menard Building, 2 South Main Street at left.
January 2001
View toward southeast.
5. Bolduc House and René LeMeilleur House, South Main Street.
March 2001
View toward northwest.
6. Jean Baptiste Bequet House, 351 St. Mary's Road.
March 2001
View toward northwest.
7. 152-176 North Second Street.
March 2001
View toward northeast.
8. Ste. Genevieve Brewery, 555 North Third Street.
March 2001
View toward northwest.
9. County complex, west side of South Third Street. Museum at right.
January 2001
View toward southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 130

10. Jean Baptiste Hubardeau House, 102 North Fourth Street.
March 2001
View toward northeast.
11. Judge Peter Heeck House, 15 South Fourth Street.
March 2001
View toward northwest.
12. Bungalows, west side of Biltmore Street.
March 2001
View toward southwest.
13. West side of LaPorte Street from Roberts Street intersection.
March 2001
View toward southwest.
14. South side of LaHaye Street from North Third Street intersection.
March 2001
View toward southeast
15. View east on Jefferson Street from Fifth Street intersection.
March 2001
View toward east.
16. Merchant Street from Third Street intersection.
January 2001
View toward northeast.
17. South side of Merchant Street, 260 Merchant Street at left.
March 2001
View toward southwest.
18. South side of Market Street, looking west from South Third Street
January 2001
View toward southwest.
19. 330-360 Market Street.
January 2001
View toward southwest.
20. South side of Market Street from Fourth Street. 380 Market Street at right.
March 2001
View toward southeast.
21. Former automobile dealership at southeast corner of Market and Sixth streets.
March 2001
View toward southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 131

22. Christian Leucke and Wendolin Obermiller House, 321-387 North Main Street.
September 2001
East facades and south elevation toward northwest.
23. Missouri-Illinois Railroad bridge over South Main Street.
September 2001
General view toward south.
24. Brooks House [L], 311 St. Mary's Road, and 309 St. Mary's Road.
September 2001
East facades and south elevations toward northwest.
25. Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais House, 327 St. Mary's Road.
September 2001
South façade and east elevation toward northwest.
26. General view on LaHaye Street, east of North Third Street.
September 2001
North facades and east elevations toward southwest.
27. Valentine Rottler House, 501 North Third Street.
September 2001
East façade and south elevation toward west.
28. Ste. Genevieve Post Office, 135 Merchant Street.
September 2001
South façade and west elevation toward northeast.
29. Jesse Robbins House [R], 199 Merchant Street, and Dufour-Rozier Building, 201 Merchant Street.
September 2001
South façade and east elevation toward northwest.
30. South side of Merchant Street, east of Third Street. 282 Merchant Street at left.
September 2001
North facades toward west.
31. Mary E. Kern Building, 289 Merchant Street.
September 2001
South façade and east elevation toward north.
32. Dr. Lanning House, 198 North Third Street.
September 2001
West façade and south elevation toward northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 132

33. Church of Ste. Genevieve, Dubourg Place.
September 2001
East façade and north elevation toward southwest.
34. East side of South Third Street at Market Street intersection. John Price House, 90 South Third Street at right.
September 2001
West façade and south elevation toward northeast.
35. John Donahue House (Southern Hotel), 146 South Third Street.
September 2001
West façade toward east.
36. 299 Academy Street.
September 2001
East façade toward west.
37. Former Ste. Genevieve High School, 211 North Fifth Street.
September 2001
East façade toward northwest.









































































